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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,607—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. COROMANDEL	4,652	C. D. Bennett ...	12th July
* PENINSULAR ..	5,267	T. Leigh.....	19th "
M.L. MASSILIA	5,026	G. W. Cockman.	26th "
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard.....	9th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler...	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR..	5,267	T. Leigh.....	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th July, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.....	V. Gutman ...	4,194	1st Oct. 190 .
IMPERATOR.....	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Gherzo.....	4409	16th July
a b MARIA VALERIE.....	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger...	6500	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klausberger...	6,500	23rd July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Brefeld ...	3,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th June, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ERNEST SIMONS .	5,707	Dupuy-Fromy ...	31st July, 1902.
YARRA	4,355	Charbonnel	28th Aug., 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Durrande	25th Sept. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at a Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 23rd July, 1902.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the "Full Mail Budget" size, containing all the principal news of the previous week, carefully arranged. Annual Outfits, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, 15s. 15 per year including Postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 10th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.
S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 13th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th July, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
BORMIDA	3,900	.....	15th July, 1902.
R. RUBATTINO ...	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Aug., 1902.
Geo. BALDUINO...	4,580	E. Denegri..	15th Sept., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

By the Steamer "Bormida," Single Saloon Fare, Rs. 350.
Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800 : 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.
S. S. CAPRI, Tons 6,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1902.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.
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A LARGE consignment just received from Messrs. SUTTON & SONS, Selected, tested and packed for INDIA according to the well-known special process of this celebrated firm.

VEGETABLE SEEDS—
A tin containing 21 packets of different varieties, Rs. 5-0
" " 29 " " " " " 7-8
FLOWER SEEDS—
A tin containing 20 " " " " " 6-8

Also a large assortment of Vegetable and Flower Seeds in loose packets.

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FOR SALE.

By private contract on account of the Estate of the late E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., as a Going Concern conjointly, or the branches thereof separately.

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COMPRISING THE DISPENSARY KNOWN AS
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THE MEDICAL HALL PRESS
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containing twenty-six rooms, together with two bungalows and extensive godowns and outhouses, standing in a compound of nearly six acres of ground, the whole being Freehold from Government and situated in Cantonments.
Both branches of the business are in full work and have been efficiently maintained since the death of the Proprietor.

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NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.
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AGUE SPECIFIC.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000
HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON. E. C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy, Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombassa, Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co,
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A. M. TOWNSEND, }
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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM,
Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... ...£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no more Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.
2, Esplanade Road. Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....5½	
" 1 Year 5	"
" 6 Months.....4½	"
" 8 Months..... 4	"

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
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Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
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HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£3,000,000.)
LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
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Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

P. DURAN,
Acting Manager.

OFFICE AND OTHER USEFUL WALL CLOCKS.

ENGLISH-MADE
Circular Eight-days' Wind Pendulum Timekeepers with chain and fusee, bold figures on dial, plate glass fronts, plain polished mahogany cases. The finest made in England.

Size of dial.	12in.	14in.	16in.	18in.	24in.
Timepiece	Rs. 85	Rs. 105	Rs. 155	Rs. 210	Rs. 345
Clock	" 160	" 190	" 250	" 310	" 485

The 24in. dials can be wound at the back as well as front, and are, therefore, suitable for a mill, gateway, or as a Public Clock.

ANGLO-AMERICAN
Circular Eight-days' Wind Timekeepers have fine American lever movements with solid English-made mahogany cases, 12in. bold dials like the English Clocks.
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AMERICAN
Timekeepers are specially made to our order of a quality suitable to our class of trade, Eight-days' wind, in solid American wooden cases, which we guarantee to stand the climate of India. 12 in. dials.

American Octagonal Lever Clock		Rs. 30
Do.	Drop Pendulum Clock	" 25
Do.	Drop Pendulum Clock with Calendar.....	" 35
Do.	8in. Dial Lever, special make	" 35

CONTINENTAL
Made Regulator Clocks are made in well-finished wooden cases, and are excellent timekeepers. Their decorative appearance adapt them more for the hall or a dining-room. Eight-days' wind, enamelled 6 in. dials. Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45.

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Timekeepers, in circular metal cases, are specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. 8in. dials, bold figures, and are eight-days' wind.
Timepiece, Rs. 60. Clocks, Rs. 75.
NOTE.—Timepieces are alluded to as non-strikers, and Clocks are strikers.
Full Catalogue of Clocks on application.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

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8th July, 1902.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
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Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

BABY GRAND PIANOFORTES.

A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.

This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.

CASH RS. 1,200.

ON THE HIRE SYSTEM :—
For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.

MARCKS & CO, LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York; San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED
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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram
1 handsome strong-built vis-a-vis in very good order
1 chestnut Arab, 14 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness
1 handsome grey Arab pony, 13-3½, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th and SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, life size oil paintings of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and Prince Consort, and their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of India, large pier glasses in massive gilt frame with gilt marble tables 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 12 and 24 lights hanging argand lamps by "Tucker" and others, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 18 and 24 lights hanging chandeliers by "Nash" and others, a large size drawing room Brussels carpet, large and small size solid marble statues, and pillars, Mechanical toys, one Rosewood full size hand argand playing brass music trumpets, clarionets, flutes, &c., with extra barrels, handsome oil paintings by well-known artists, a single seated English-built glass fronted brougham by "Lawrie and Marner," one handsome strong-built rubber tyred landau by P. Press, one handsome strong landau by Sartin and McKenzie, one English-built glass fronted brougham by Silk and Sons, one strong English-built rubber tyred landau by Kesterton, suitable for single or pair, one handsome strong cabriolet by P. Press, one powerful bay waler goos in saddle and harness, one handsome English-built Brougham by Silk and Sons, one handsome English-built Landau by Kesterton, one handsome English-built Barouches by Silk and Sons, one handsome strong English-built brougham on cee spring by Shanks, in first rate order, hanging globe and kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJI PETIT, BART II,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
N. B.—The horses and carriages will be sold on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 9th July, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods, as well as other sundry goods, &c.

A quantity of piece-goods, such as shirtings, jaconets, chootics, etc. etc.
On account of the concerned—
10 bales grey printers,
7 cases silk bordered dhooties,
On account of the concerned—
4 cases colored twill drills.
24 cases white jaconets.
2 cases woollen venetians.
On account and at the risk of Alibhoy Hydcrally—
H 507 M 2302—1 case mouldings.
On account and at the risk of Akberally Essoofally—
H 550 M 1603-12—10 casks pick axes.
On account and at the risk of A H Soolemanjee and Co—
H 526 M 503-3, 545-6—4 cases hemp shoes
On account of the concerned—
R G 1-3—3 cases grindstones, fittings dresser. trough, etc.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 9th July, 1902.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road. 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. 1ª Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c. &c. Re. 1 Per Bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 250 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

ANY EUROPEAN LADY who can spare time at her own place to instruct a Native Gentleman may apply to Box No. "267 J.," Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

SHOEING, SHOEING, SHOEING.—R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., have engaged the Services of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER of great experience who is now in charge of their Forge at their Girgaum Veterinary Stables.

WANTED an experienced L. C. E. Apply, stating terms, to H. H. THE THAKORE SAHIB OF WADHWAN.

WANTED, a Native or European FIRST CLASS ENGINEER, with previous experience in Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Cotton Gins and Presses. Salary according to qualification. Apply with testimonials (copy) stating previous experience to RAMRIKH DAS, Esq., 168, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have POSTPONED taking CORONATION PORTRAITS lately offered by them to the Public until further notice.

LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES.—All sizes and shapes now in stock. A special line of Tan Lace and Button Shoes, Rs. 3-4-6. Inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co. Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm. People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110, Branches in India.

DO you know TWILLETTE? A postcard will obtain you samples as well as of the best and cheapest Cloths in India.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, the Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FELT MATTRESS PADS will prevent your Mattresses being spoilt by Rust. All sizes kept in Stock by M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE. MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

MONSOON BOOTS—Black or Tan Grain Hide MONSOON BOOTS, Leather lined throughout Rs. 4-14. Satisfaction Guaranted. SUTOR and Co., (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts and Co.,) Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had att o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-13, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

BACK NUMBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; from one year to two years, Rs. 2 ; two to three years, Rs. 3 ; and of older dates than three years, Rs. 5 per copy, according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Daboiker Road, near the Sea-Shore, Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Comer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE VON MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminl.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, the following fancy goods consisting of glassware in variety, breakfast sets, cups and saucers, plateware, porcelain table ornaments, majolica and terracotta figures and busts, fancy lamps, clocks time-pieces, toys, etc.
The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 7, Marine Street, Bombay, by order of the Mortgagees and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Ardeshir Hormusjee Tadivalla of Poona, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 20th day of August, 1894, all that the four-elevenths share of the said Ardeshir Hormusjee Tadivalla, in the following properties situate at Poona :—

THE SCHEDULE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTIES.
In Poona Division within the limits of the Sub-registrar of Havali, the following property :—
1. In Poona Camp, Sholapur Bazar, house No. 178, upperstoried like a bungalow, bounded as follows :—On the east Public Road passing to north south, on the west house of Tribhowan Pitamber, on the north a Public Road passing from Bhawani Peith to Gadapeer and on the south Khadiwaala Canal and all the ground comprised herein from front to back.

GROUND IN NISBAT MALI.
2. Prut Nos. 72, 73, 74, the length of these numbers from north to south being 3590 and its breadth east by west on the south end being 283 feet, and on the north on the river side end 356 feet. It is bounded as follows :—On the east the Road built by the deceased Hormusjee Tadivala as his private property in these numbers and the ground purchased by him from Kashiba Subhanji Bhagat Mali and the ground of Tyabali Bhory, on the west Purbatey and Dholey and Purbatey and Chowgholeys ground, on the North river and on the south Railway compound wall and road, from the land described as above a portion is sold to Ludha Ebrahim length of which is from north to south 545 feet and has compound walls on both the ends, deducting that in the remaining 3005 feet the deceased Hormusjee Soratji Tadivala has built bungalows Nos. 111, 113, 114 and 115 and the rest of the ground is open ground in various parts. Out of these bunglows the deceased Hormusjee used to live in No. 111 (bungalow) and in the compound of that bungalow there is a small bungalow and out of this compound in the open ground, on the north-west corner the deceased had given to Kasiba Dugarmali and Kasiba Bhagat Mali to build houses, that ground belonged to the deceased but the building alone is theirs and for that the deceased had got agreements written from them.
3. On the east of these numbers on the other side of the road the ground Prut No. 75. Out of this Mosi Silkay and Bhori and Kasiba Bhagat had sold to the said deceased ground which is from north to south 2700 feet long and east to west on the south end 92 feet and on the north end 110 feet wide.
4. About the land of Tyabali Bhor it is bounded on the east by the lands of Govinda Kokanis and Matharaba Ludkat, on the west land of the said deceased described above and bungalows on the other end the abovementioned bungalows and road, on the north ground of Tyaball Bhori and the ground purchased by the said deceased from Raghu Ludkat, and on the south Government road. In the ground stated as above are the bungalows Nos. 111-15 built and some ground is open and in which the deceased Hormusjee Sorabjee Tadivala has laid foundation of building a bungalow and the remaining ground at the north and south end are open in which the said deceased used to cultivate and in which a chawl for servants is built which chawl has No. 115.
5. Prut ground, Prut No. 75, out of this ground (which are) situated on the north of this ground the deceased had purchased from Raghu Ludkat ground whose length from north to south is 890 feet and the breadth from east to west is 10 feet and it is bounded on the east by the land of Matharaba Ladkat, on the west by the land of Tyabali Bhori, on the south ground of the said deceased and on the north river. From this man other land that was bought is included in the description of the lands belonging to the abovementioned grounds and bungalows.
6. Prut Bandy No. 82, it is bounded on the east by Shunker Pandurang's ground, on the west bungalow of David Sassoon, namely, Ruby Hall, on the north Dhoby's ground, on the south road passing from east to west. In this ground bungalows Nos. 122 and 123 are built.
7. Prut land Sonar Patty, it is bounded on the east by the land of Hari Ranoji Proklay, purchased by Bholagir, on the west ground of Shunker Pandurang, on the north Race Course (old), on the south road passing from east to west, Its length from east to west on the south end 66 feet and on the north end 56 feet and the length from the north to the south on the east side being 330 feet, and on the west side 366 feet, in which bungalow No. 125 is built.
8. Prut No. 85, the ground is bounded on the east, west and south sides by the bungalows of David Sassoon, on the north road. A triangular land (bounded as above) with upper toroy bungalow with a well which is given in charity since a very long time, to a Dharamsala.

NISBAT MUNGARI PROPERTY (IN THIS LIMIT).
9. Land out of the Prut No. 17, bounded on the east by the boundary of Mali (Nisbat), on the west by Prutbandy No. 16, on the north by Railway wall of the north, and on the south road from Bombay Office to Ghorpady, the land as described above being mine, out of this for Railway and Government use for road making ground is taken up which is to be deducted and in the remainining ground the deceased had built 26 stalls (stables) a bungalow, a well, a school, are built and now in that ground on the south side is a bungalow and the rest of the ground is open, besides this as stated above the rest of the ground is taken up by Government.
10. In Mouze Kondway gaon land purchased to build a road leading to the Parsee Tower of silence Prut Nos. 110, 111, 112, 113 and 114, are the lands purchased, and in that the road, is built, and on the sides of the road there are grounds that is given in charity, which is given in charge of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dr. Hosang Dustoor Jamaspji.
In Poona Division in the limit of Sub-registrar of taluka Maval the following is the land :—
11. In Mouze Tungarli, Taluka Maval, Zilla Poona, in this village near Lanoli Railway station, a land was taken from Daghugir and Dhondgir by Mr. Robert on a perpetual lease which has No. 89 which is up to the hillock, that land was given to the deceased as a present by Mr. Robert, at the time of his departure to England.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Noble, Attorneys, for the mortgagees at their office, 18, Church Gate Street. Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD NAGPADA STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, Attorneys for Udcram Kessa, the sole Receiver appointed by the Court of Small Causes, in Suit No. 17436 of 1901, to recover and realise the debt due by Hajee Dadameya Hajee Sajanshet to the estate of one Mahadhoo Devji, deceased, the premises hereinafter described will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1902, at 4 p.m., under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 22nd day of July, 1899, and executed by the said Haji Dadameya, Haji Sajanshet in favor of the said Mahadhoo Devji since deceased.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Fuzandari land or ground whereof Mr. Ladhabhai Ershim is the Fazundar together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate lying and being at Old Nagpada Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 3,345, and Street Nos. 1, and 3, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on the east by the said Old Nagpada Street, on the west by the Old Nagpada Cross Lane, on the north by a passage and on the south by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Ewadabai, widow of Bhicoo Marathi, and which said house is in the occupation of the said mortgagor or his tenants.
For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs, Smetham, Byrne and Noble, the Vendor's Attorneys at No. 18 Church Gate Street.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the West View, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the valuable, handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture drawing room suite of sofas and chairs revolving top office table, plateduare crockery and glassware iron frame cottage piano by Rose in good order, gent's bicycle large cooking stove with hot water tank table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets table and hanging lamps, etc the property of W TAYLOR Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD ON THE JUNCTION OF GRANT AND FALKLAND ROADS.

Under instructions from Mrs. Maria Thereza de Lima, the Administratrix de-bonis-non, with the will annexed of the late Anthony George de Ga, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 26th day of July, 1902, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned very valuable landed property, viz :—
All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground assessed under Act VI of 1851 together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon (other than the zinc-roofed shop or tavern assessed under Municipal Ward No. 2637), situate, lying, and being at Grant Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,030 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors old Nos. 156 and 412, new Nos, 13362 and 13911, old Survey Nos. and new survey No, 7377, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under D. Ward No. 2,400 (3) and 2401, Street Nos 318A and 320, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the 10th Khetwady, lane on or towards the west by the property of Anthony George de Ga, Junior, on or towards the north by Grant Road, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Anthony George de Ga, Junior, and partly by the property of Ardeshir Bomanjee Curetjee Dubash, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor. The said zinc-roofed shop or tavern assessed under Municipal Ward No. 2,637 belongs to one Goolboi and the land on which the said zinc-roofed shop or tavern stands is being sold. The said land was leased to the said Goolbai by an indenture dated 8th December 1892 for 5 years from 1st January 1898, and under the said lease at the expiration of the term the said shop was to have been forthwith removed by the said Goolbai with power to the lessor to remove the same in de ault of removal by the said Goolbai. The term of the lease has expired and the said Goolbai is a mere monthly tenant of the said land.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, Solicitors for the vendor, or the undersigned,

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 9th July, 1902.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK .....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.
OF ALL DEALERS!
Sole Export Bottler: Gaelic Whiskey Distillery,
C. DAY & Co., LONDON

D. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state—"TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.
Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.
Horlick's Malted Milk
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
IN POWDER FORM.
KEEPS INDEFINITELY.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers
— OF A —
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
— OR A —
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,
— OR A —
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8,
— OR A —
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.			Rs.
1 Prize	... ...		1,000
1 Do.	—		500
1 Do.	... ...		250
2 Prizes Rs.	125 each	... ...	250
2 Do. „	100 „		200
2 Do. „	75 „		150
4 Do. „	50 „		200
10 Do. „	25 „		250
100 Do. „	10 „		1,000
200 Do. „	5 „		1,000
200 Do. „	1 „		200
523 Prizes		Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

POST FREE.

LOST MANHOOD.

If you wish for Manly Vigor, send for the best and most valuable work on ATROPHY and VARICOCKLE by M. D. Ch. M. : with special chapters on the explanation of Vital Secrets, and the certain CURE OF Prostration, DEBILITY and DECAY. This work is the purest guide in ESSENTIAL MATTERS. A few of the ailments which the work treats of are—Nervous Debility in all its forms, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Youthful Imprudence, Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Despondency, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Loss of Energy, Varicocele, Pains in the Loins, Dimness of Sight, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Frightful Dreams, Melancholy Noises in the Ears, Foetid Breath, Low Spirits, Timidity, Liver Complaints, Bladder and Kidney Complaints, and every form of disease which affects the Urinary Organs. Write for a copy to-day, and I will send one FREE OF CHARGE. Address :—"Bonsmar," 7 Bristol Gardens, Brighton, Sussex, England. Name this paper.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,
P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C,

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 as. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ as. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 30 principal medicines... ...	2	12	0
In 1 dram phials	3	4	0
In 2 dram phials	6	0	0
Manual of Homœopathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe ...	0	8	0
Homœopathic Guide, by Dr Luyties... ...	0	8	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D. ...	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTI SPECIFICS,
AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

A box of the 33 Specifics	7	0	0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same	4	0	0

N.B.—All the profits go to the Leper Asylum Hospital, and the Poor House.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Price List free on Application.

WHY COUGH ?
WHY COUGH ?
WHY COUGH ?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

THE
TUTORIAL MATRICULATION
AND
SCHOOL FINAL CLASSES,
OPPOSITE MOTILAL MILL, TARDEO,
Entrance, Rs. 3 ; Class fee Rs. 5.
Ladies admitted.
F. D. MASTER, B.A.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
The Lady Superintendent will have entire charge of the Hospital Nursing and Private Nursing Staffs under the orders of the Committee.
Applicants must be fully qualified as Medical, Surgical and Midwifery Nurses, and must have had previous experience in hospital management.
Salary Rs. 350 per month with free Board and Lodging, including lighting and general attendance.
The appointment will, in the first instance, be on probation for six months, and will be subject to the approval of Government.
Applications accompanied by copies of Testimonials and giving references should be addressed to the undersigned and submitted on or before Saturday, the 2nd of August, 1902.
No personal canv

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 7.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £86 9-16 = plus 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £101 3-4 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £109 1-2 = do.
3¼ per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £95 = — 1-8
Bar Silver in London ..... 24 1-4 = unchanged
Do. 2 months hence 24 3-16 = do.
Do. New York ..... 52 1-2 = — 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris, 25'15 1-2 = — 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London ..... 20'43 1-4 = — plus 1-4
Do. New York ..... 427 7-8 = unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = do.
" Short London Bills 2 1-2 " = do.
" Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8 " = do.
3 months St. Fine Trade Bills 2 3-4 " = do.
6 Do. Do. 3 1-8 " = do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 " = plus 1-8
Do. 7 day market loans 2 per cent. = unchanged

Metals—Seeds &c., unchanged.
Arrivals "Koordistan" "Claverly".
Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 12,000 Spot 5 2-32 — 1-32. Sold on speculation and for export, 2,000. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed easier.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4'29 — 3	4'24 — 4	4'23 — 4	4'25 — 5
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb. Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4'23 — 4	4'21 — 4	4'21 — 4	4'21 — 4	4'20 — 5

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 2,000 Bales.
" Last year ....
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil.
" " Continent ..... 8,000 "
Mid-Uplands 9 1-4-1-16
Futures, month of July ..... 8'69 — 3
Do do. Dec. ..... 7'85 — 7
Coffee 5 1-4 ..... 5 1-3
In New Orleans —
Spot 9
Futures month of Sept. ..... 8'03 —3
Do. Dec. ..... 7'70 — 2
Closing tone quiet.

Para Rubber 2'11 1-2.
Wheat Club No. 1 30 1-4, June-July sellers.
Wheat White Karachi 28 5-8, July-Aug. sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi 28 3-8 June-July sellers.
Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 7th July, 1902 :—

Cotton	2,553	bales.
Wheat	3,790	cwts.
Linseed	2,384	"
Rapeseed	7,642	"
Gingellyseed	109	"
Poppyseed	2,923	"
Groundnuts	10	"
Castorseed	4,185	"
Rice	1,193	"
Myrabolams	227	"
Cottonseed	5,934	"

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JULY 8.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. 1s. 3 29-32d
Bank Demand 1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. ... 1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do 1s 4 7-32d
French Francs 3 do do 169 1-4
Marks 3 do do 137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight 137 1-2
Shanghai 30 " " 169 1-2
Japan 30 " " 151
Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone unsettled.
Cash 97-0
1st Settlement 97-7
Money Market—Tone easy.
Bank Rate—
Bank of England since 6th February 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 19th June 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 12th June 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June 4 do.
Seeds,—
Linseed.—Tone Rates,
Ready } 10 3
Forward }
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready } 6 6
Do. Forward }
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } 6 14
do Forward }
Yellow Guzerat, Ready } 7 7
do. Forward }
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready } 8 9 6
Forward }
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready } ... ... 27 8 to 27 12.
Forward }
Liverpool opening telegram—
Tone ..... quiet.
Estimated sales ..... 10,000 bales.
Total imports 3,000

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4'31 plus 1	4'24 plus 1	4'24 plus 1	4'26
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch
4'22 plus 1	4'24	4'21	4-21 plus 1
Mch.-Ap.	
4-21 plus 1	

Cotton.—There is an easier feeling in the market today for ready Cotton, and the Purchases are practically confined to the Mills. The Sutta market in steadier as Marwarree dealers are covering sales. We quote :

Bengals F. G.	Rs. 171	25 Jany. 1903.
Broach M. G.	Rs. 215	25 March 1903.

Shares—Steady.

Bank of Bombay	Rs.	1,965
Manockjee Petit Mills	"	1,025

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
Good Brownrungar 3 29-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 9-16
2 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 Rupee Paper	65
Bar Silver	24 1-4

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Sandhurst and Esplanade	3	0	3
B Mandvi, Cheriba, Umarkhadi and Umarti	1	0	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsiwady Mandeshwar, Khara Talao and Khambatwada	1	3	25
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, Red Magazine, Kamathipura, Tadeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Distribution	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	3	8
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	6	3	109
Total plague deaths to date	113,760	98,592	
Same date last year	11	6	83

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths, registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 636 as against 554 during the previous week. Of the total number 28 died of plague, which showed a decrease of 19 compared with the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 629, which included 65 deaths from plague.

Florline !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline," being composed in parts of Honey and rarest herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SIMPSON—July 1, at Naini Tal, the wife of J Hope Simpson, C S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

O'SHAUGHNESSY—June 29, at Bangalore, Margaret, the wife of J E O'Shaughnessy, at Inst C E, aged 39 years and 10 months.

ROYLE—June 23, at Bangalore, Isabella, the wife of James Richard Royle, Mysore Palace Service, aged 39 years, 6 months and 14 days.

A delicious cup of coffee can be made in a few seconds by using KEMP'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

It is manufactured in our Laboratory from the finest imported coffee, entirely without heat, and is of exquisite flavour and aroma.

Price As. 12 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 28m. Sun sets. 6h. 41m. High water, 2-32m, 2-51a. Low water 8-0m. 9-11a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Proposed Trades Association meeting at Watson's Hotel, 6-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

FOOTBALL.

R. A. vs. Rovers.

Bombay Prarthana Samaj.—In connection with the 35th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar will deliver an address on "the Mission of the Theistic Church in India" to-day, at 6 p.m. at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

Found Drowned.—The dead body of a Hindu man, name unknown was on Monday found lying on the beach at the Kennedy Sea Face. The deceased appeared to be a Gujarati Bania of about twenty-eight years of age. There were no marks of violence on the body which was dressed in a bandi with six silver buttons in it. The deceased was not identified. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, yesterday, the jury returned an open verdict.

Suicide.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue, regarding the death of Narayen Sagoon a musician aged twenty-five years. The deceased lived in Mooghbai Street. He was addicted to drink. On Sunday evening he came home the worse for liquor, for which his sister, who is a dancing girl by profession took him to task. He left the house in a temper saying he would never return again. Subsequently his body was found floating in a well off Girgaum Back Road. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Robbing a Parsi Jeweller.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. Karsandas Chabildas gave his decision in the case in which Venkatswami Ramswami and his clerk Ramswami Crishnaswami, Madrasis, were charged by Inspector Jones, with stealing from Messrs. Kanny and Company's shop in Medows Street, articles of jewellery, valued at Rs. 160, on 25th June. Mr. Oliviera, pleader, defended the first accused, and Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, the second. Inspector Jones said since the last hearing he had made enquiries at Madras, and ascertained that the first accused had two previous convictions against him. The Magistrate sentenced each of the accused to received fifteen stripes.

Kidnapping two Hindu Boys.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Patterson charged Hussan Abdoola, a Mahomedan with kidnapping Popat and Mulloo sons of one Jivanram Ramchod, a Hindu. Mr. Desai, pleader defended the accused. The two boys were playing on the Bhendi Bazar Road yesterday, when the accused came there and offered them some sweets and took them to Bhooleshwar. A policeman near Madhav Baugh on seeing the accused with two Hindu boys felt suspicious and questioned him. Upon his the accused left the boys and began running away, when he was arrested. As the accused had been convicted of a similar offence previously, the Magistrate committed him to the Sessions for trial.

Untrustworthy Bill-Collector.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup convicted Hunsraj Waggji, a bill-collector in the employ of the firm of Hiralal Gunashamdas, of Kalbadevi Road, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 413-12-0 belonging to his master and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 800. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended. The duty of the accused was to pay money into the goods offices of the railway companies on behalf of the constituents of his masters; to deliver the goods to the constituents and recover the money and pay the same into his master's pehdi. On the 20th ultimo accused recovered Rs. 415 from two of the constituents, and misappropriated the amount. He admitted the offence and pleaded for mercy. He was sentenced as above stated. The Magistrate directed Rs. 416 to be paid to the complainants out of the fine.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in their offices, Albert Buildings, Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. Rabsch presiding. There were also present: General J. Willcocks, Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Olivier, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. J. Fairclough, Major Meyer, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. F. Macrae and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

CHARNI ROAD OVER-BRIDGE.

The Board considered Government resolution dated 25th June last in the General Department, regarding the construction of an over-bridge near Charni Road Level Crossing in connection with Board's scheme No. 3.

It was resolved that arrangement should be made for the publication of the declaration relating to the acquisition of properties required for the scheme.

THE OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Board recorded Government resolution dated the 27th June in the General Department, (plague regarding the apportionment of the expenses incurred by the Board in connection with the maintenance and repairs of the Old Government House, Parel. The expenses incurred amounted to Rs. 630 and it was arranged under the resolution that the expenses should be divided equally between the Municipal Commissioner as Director-in-Chief, Plague Research Laboratory, Parel, and the Police Commissioner.

After transacting some other business, the Board adjourned.

FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. TELEGRAPH.

On the Oval, last evening, a match was played between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Telegraph F. C. Primarily the fixture had been arranged as a league match, but on account of the rain and wind, and also the fact that the Telegraph were unable to put more than nine men in the field, the game was played as a friendly one. The Bombay Gymkhana started with the breeze in their favour and owing to the weakness of their opponent's team had all the play in the first half, the goal-keeper sometimes coming out beyond the centre line. They only managed to force one goal, however. In the second half the Telegraph played only one back, and managed to keep the Gymkhana in check somewhat. The game ended :—

Gymkhana	1 goal
Telegraph	nil

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit for restitution of conjugal rights instituted by Jane Read against her husband John Read. Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Sorabji and Jehangir appeared for the petitioner. The respondent appeared in person.

The petitioner stated in her petition that she was, on the 4th September 1895 lawfully married to the respondent, who belonged 23rd Battery, R. F. A., Trimulgherry, at Madras, and lived with him at Madras, Bombay, etc., and lastly at London in October 1900, and that they have had no issue of the marriage. Since the 10th October 1900, the respondent, without lawful cause, had ceased to live with her. No collusion or connivance existed between the petitioner and the respondent for obtaining restitution of conjugal rights, which could also be proved from the letter written by the respondent to the Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad, on the 28th January last.

Jane Read in her examination by Mr. Wadia, said she was married to the respondent at Madras. Since the marriage she lived in the barracks till the 10th October 1900 when she was separated in England. On that day the respondent's sister charged her, and she was sent to the Ipswich jail for four days. When placed before the Magistrate, she was bound over to keep the peace, or in default undergo three weeks imprisonment. She gave to respondent a release paper at Ipswich, but it was not given of her own free will. The charges made by the respondent against her were all untrue.

In answer to his Lordship, petitioner said that, on one occasion she did not deter her husband from going on parade or throw filth at him. It was not true that on another occasion she put bed, bedding chairs, etc., together and applied a light to them. She never piled up chairs and burnt them in front of her house, but she once burnt some rubbish to destroy the insects that were eating up the plants. She did not demand it but at the doctor's advice, she requested her husband to leave his father's house. The advice was given her by the doctor who was treating her. The next morning she was taken by Emma Read and the police to the jail by surprise. After her release, her husband did not give her the allowance agreed upon. In 1900 she went to hospital twice. The medical board reported that her suffering was owing to her husband's ill treatment.

What did Emma Read charge you with?—With smashing up her brain, I believe.

Witness continuing said Emma Read was examined by the Court. Her defence was heard, and he was bound over. As agreed upon in the paper, she was paid four pounds till December 1900. The respondent's conduct towards her, as reported by the medical board, was cruelty and neglect and refusal of conjugal rights.

Why do you want to go back to him when he treated you with cruelty?—I do not complain of it. His object was to leave me, but I did not want to leave him.

The respondent was next examined. The allegations he had made in his written statement he said, were absolutely true in every detail. On one occasion, he saw the bedding burning in the room, and on another occasion he saw the chairs burnt in front of his room. The chairs were good chairs, not rubbish. Two days before the 10th October the petitioner had behaved very strangely. Her idea was that he should not study, but should be talking to her all the time. She dressed, took her jewellery, and went out of the house to find the police, as he did not take her away from his father's house. The next day she became very violent and took up a knife, but after a time she was quieted. She threatened the household, and his sister took out a warrant for her arrest. The Magistrate ordered her to file a surety for £10. At the time of taking the release paper, he had only told her that, if she would agree to it, he would give her four pounds. After the release, he put her in an hotel, and three days subsequently, when he went to see her he found that she had disturbed the other residents of the hotel. He then supplied her with money from time to time, and she found a cheap lodging at Woolwich; and he gave her £1 a week through the military authorities till the end of December. He then ried to get judicial separation on the ground of cruel y, bu he was advised that he could no ge it, as he had condoned it. She, however, continued to harass him, and on one occasion she was removed from the barracks by the military police, and was bound over by he magistrate at Woolwich to keep the peace. One day she went to the Isse of the general, and refused to leave. She was then taken to the magistrate for creating a disturbance, and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment. Respondent heard nothing of her after her release from jail, and when he heard of her at the time of his leaving England for India, he made arrangement for her maintenance. He then heard of her going to the Salvation Army and other Societies, and subsequently she came to India and saw him at Trimulgherry. He from time to time supplied her with money. She was bound over to keep the peace at Trimulgherry.

His Lordship: Are you willing to allow her anything now?

Witness: I am willing to give her half of what I get.

His Lordship asked Mr. Wadia if his client was willing to settle the matter.

Mr. Wadia said that he was sorry that his client could not agree.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia respondent said that his wife was sent home under some misunderstanding which was not at his instigation. She had preven ed him from going to the parade had cut up his clothes, and had thrown filth at him. She had often threatened him with a knife, and once she tried to cut her own throat. She was removed from the barracks more than once by the au horities. On one occasion she entered the barracks and set fire to public clothes.

Mr. Wadia, in addressing the Court, said that if the evidence established cruelty, he had nothing more to say. He submitted that what the respondent had stated could not be believed, as there was nothing to support his evidence.

His Lordship, after hearing the evidence, dismissed petition.

A GIRL MURDERED FOR HER ORNAMENTS.

Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in May last, convicted Mardan walad Rajesaheb of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was considered at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty.

The accused was charged with the murder of a girl, Hanama, at Hulgur, on the 12th August last. The crime was said to have been committed by the accused and a man named Husen Saheb, who had already been tried for and convicted of the offence. On the afternoon of the above-mentioned date there were three children sitting in a shelter in a field known as Gudgeri, in the village of Hulgur Two of those were Basbya and Basavani, aged eleven and six respectively, the third was the girl Haumava, a child of about ten years of age. Shortly before sunset, Basavani came running to the girl's mother, Yenkava, crying that her daughter had been murdered. Yenkava hastened to the field, which was distant only a quarter of an mile from the village, and found the girl lying there with her throat cut. Two silver armlets were missing from her arms. There had been two eye-witnesses of the crime, the two little boys. The elder boy Bashya physically crippled, was mentally sharp and intelligent, and Mr. Knight found little fault either with the matter or with the manner of his testimony. He said the deceased girl was employed to watch one of the fields, while he and the other boy were looking after the crops in another field. It was rainy weather, and the three children naturally sat and played together under a shelter. At the time in question, no one was stirring in the neighbourhood. Labourers had been at work in another field hard by, but the rain had interrupted them, and they had gone home. About 4 p. m., the accused came and said to the girl "come with me, and I will give you some honey". She went with him; he was joined by the other man; and after a time, she disappeared through a juvari screen. Bashya ran to a knoll to see what was going to happen, and this is what he saw. The other man Husain Khan took the girl up in his arms, and then placed her on her back on the ground. The present accused put his fest on her mouth and cut her throat with a knife. Then he and the other man Husenkhan, each drew off a silver armlet from their victim's arms and made off. When the girl's mother came, Bashya showed her the corpse which the murderers had thrown into a strip of jiwari, and he told her who they were. Mr. Knight said it was proved against Husain Khan that he produced one of the two armlets stolen from the murdered girl, but the prosecution had been unable to produce evidence of this character against the present accused. He had, however, been missing from his home since the date of the crime; and was not seen or heard of for six months later, when he was recognised and arrested in Bankapur. Mr. Knight convicted him and sentenced him to transportation for life—the sentence eventually passed upon his companion by the High Court.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

The Thirteenth Edition (60th thousand) of "THE WIFE'S ADVISER," 60 pages, illustrated, is now ready. Copies will be sent free, for a limited time, on receipt of two stamps for postage.

E. LAMBERT & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL APPLIANCES, ACCOUCHEMENT AND NURSING REQUISITES,
60 & 62, QUEEN'S RD., DALSTON, LONDON, N.E.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS, ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above association was held yesterday afternoon at the association hall, Moolji Jetha Market, when Mr. Narayandas Ramji Luxomendas presided.

In opening the proceedings Mr. Jethabhai Valji secretary to the association, read the conditions drafted by the sub-committee, which were as under :—

1. Shipment to be finally determined by the date of B-Lading or warfinger's receipt, but in the case of goods shipped from Manchester by date of B-Lading or of certificate of the Manchester ship Canal Co. only.

2. All goods which are shipped from or via Great Britain must be shipped by the Lines of steamers engaged under the existing Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants Association Freight Contract.

3. No days of grace in shipment shall be accepted.

4. Any dispute as to quality, finish, colour, design, or heading must be raised within 30 days after arrival of the goods.

5. Instead of two European Merchants in case of arbitration it should be two merchants to be chosen from the list of European and native surveyors authorized by the Chamber of Commerce.

6. The contract should be between seller and buyer as principal dealing with principal.

7. A clause bearing the following meaning is approved :—"Should the goods happen to be shipped later than the time stipulated and such delay in shipment be due to fires, strikes lock-outs of breakdowns of machinery, the buyer shall not, unless such delay shall exceed one calender month, be entitled to cancel this contract or any portion thereof, but the same shall be fulfilled on the part of the buyer as if no such delay had occurred. Satisfactory proof of the cause of delay to be furnished by the seller."

8. No contract containining the following condition should be signed by any member of the association :—

"The buyer should agree that no claim shall be raised before he accepts and returns the draft".

RULES OF SURVEY.

1. All contracts for the sale of plain and fancy white cotton piece-goods which are sold per piece, shall be subject to the following conditions :—

(a) If the number of short length pieces (bearing correct length stamp) does not exceed 5 per cent. of the total number of full lenght pieces in any lot, delivery shall be accepted with an allowance in respect of the shortage calculated at the rate of the sale price.

(b) If the total number of short length pieces (bearing correct length stamp) exceeds 5 per cent. but does not exceed 10 per cent. of the total number of full length pieces in any one lot, delivery shall be accepted with an allowance in respect of the total shortage calculated at the rate of twice the sale price.

(c.) If the number of short length pieces exceed 10 per cent. of the total number of full length pieces in any one lot, the dealer shall have the option of returning all the short length pieces in such lot over 10 per cent of the total, the shortage up to 10 per cent. being calculated as laid down in clause (b)

(d) If the number of pieces in two ports does not exceed two per cent. of the total number of pieces in any one lot, delivery shall be accepted at the usual allowance—cut pieces to be as far as possible—equally distributed over the whole shipment. In case of white shirtings and Doria stripes of 30 to 55 yards, the allowance for pieces in two parts should be 4d. and 6d. respectively.

(e.) The number of pattern cut pieces should be not more than four for each stamping in any one lot which shall be accepted at the usual allowance.

(f) The word "lot" means those goods or that instalment of goods which in the terms of the contract are to be shipped or delivered in any specified period.

Example (1) In a contract for 100 bales shipment April-May, there is one lot for 100 bales. (II) In a contract for 100 bales shipment April-May, one half in each month, there are two lots of 50 bales each.

2. If an allowance of ten per cent. or more be granted by arbitrators, it shall be optional on the part of either buyer or seller to cancel the goods involved.

3. If the stamping, ticket folding, heading or border are different from those ordered out, the matter should be decided by arbitration and the goods should be cancelled if there is a material difference.

5. No short length, damaged and cut pieces need be accepted by the indentors in case of Dhoties, scarves, woollen shawls and tape-bordered Nainsooks and grey or white tape-bordered Mulls.

Mr. Jethabhai then read a letter from the sub-committee in which they asked for a grant of days in order to complete the arrangements they had finally settled in conference with the three members of the European firms.

Mr. Keshawji Makanji of Messrs. Talackchand Jetha and Company seconded by Mr. Mulji Karsandas proposed that the period of ten days is asked by the sub-committee in their letter should not be granted, since the report they expected to make within that period was ready and placed before the meeting.

Mr. Motilal Kanji moved an amendment that the consideration of granting the sub-committee an extention of ten days be postponed till Sunday next, to enable the members to obtain from Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the chairman of the sub-committee, who was absent on the day, the full explanation of the work done by the sub-committee already. Mr. Raghoji Kanji seconded the amendment.

A very hot discussion then ensued, and it being past five before the discussion could be over, the meeting was adjourned till to-morrow.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The adjourned meeting of the Profession was held yesterday under the auspices of the Union at the Readimoney Buildings, Apollo Bunder, when Dr. Dosabhoy Pestonji Cama presided.

Dr N. N. Katrak resumed the debate and said that his object was the same as that of Sir Bhalchandra, namely to carry on experiments in connection with plague. He said that the first part of the original proposition was incorrect and unfair. It was unfair to blame the Municipality and the Government without knowing the reasons, and Sir Bhalchandra had properly asked for a report from the Municipal Commissioner. The Municipality had no hand in discontinuing the experiments. It was incorrect to say that the Municipality was to blame thatja letter from Dr. Polverini and Dr. Meyer was the only official intimation on the subject. The meeting was premature as it was called before the official report was published. He would not limit the experiments to any fixed period of time nor would he confine them to Dr. Lustig's Serum only. He was of opinion that a fair trial ought to be given to the suggestions of all competent men. He appealed to the meeting that they should state their opinion in a definite manner, as to the use of the serum as a remedial measure for plague, the altered circumstances had rendered it of little benefit. The latest statistics showed that only 1-53 per cent. was the benefit derived by the serum treatment. It would not be fair to expect a municipality, however rich, it may be, to continue to use as a remedial measure a treatment, which cost Rs. 75 per head in addition to the ordinary expenditure incurred for every patient. It was for this reason that the meeting ought to look up to Government for support.

Dr. Sorab K. Nariman moved the following amendment :—That the result of the trial of Lustig's serum as a remedy for plague in the public hospitals (Arthur Road, Maratha, and Modikhana) for a period of two years ending 30th April 1902, show that the percentage of recovery among cases so treated is almost equal to the percentage of recovery among cases treated by ordinary methods the, actual figures are 391 cases treated by Lustig's serum with 330 deaths, the percentage of recovery being 24.3. There were 4103 cases treated by ordinary treatment with 3,144 deaths, the percentage of recovery being 23.4. That the results of the trial in private practice of Dr. Lusting's serum during the same two years shows that out of 70 cases so treated the percentage of recovery is 53, which is about the same as that of ordinary treatment in private practice. That taking into consideration the above facts and the cost of preparing the serum the meeting are of opinion that the Lustig's serum treatment for plague should be stopped.

Dr. O. S. Shroff moved an amendment that the meeting are of opinion that in the interests of science and humanity and with a view to afford medical men opportunities of trying the efficacy of and using as remedial measure against plague curative sera either free of cost or otherwise as may be found expedient, it is necessary that some arrangements must be made whereby the research work in connection with seroth erapy against plague be continued in Bombay either on the plan of Prof. Lustig or any other plan or plans that may be suggested, and the Bombay Municipality be requested to contribute a reasonable share of the costs, which ought to be a charge on the Imperial revenue.

Dr. K. S. Shroff seconded the amendment which was carried unanimously.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the president of the meeting be authorised to forward a copy of the resolution to the Government and the Municipality.

Thanks were voted to the profession for convening a meeting of the profession, and to Dr Turner, the health officer, who read a paper on the subject of the serum, and to the chairman.

The proceedings then ended.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, JULY .

Tuesday.—Only light showers have fallen in Burma during the past 24th hours, but well distributed rain has fallen in North-East and Central India, the Himalayas and the sub-Himalayas. Light showers have fallen in Guzarat and light to moderate rain on the West Coast, but little or no rain has fallen in the interior of the Peninsular. Cherrapunji has received 10 inches, Bahraich two and-a-half, Lucknow four, Cherat two, Rawalpindi, Sangor, and Cocanada one and-a-half. The heaviest fall on the West Coast was three and-a-half inches at Mercara. The storm in the Arbian Sea has crossed the Kathiawar Coast and is central near Veraval. The depression in the east of Central Provinces has filled up.

RAIN IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum & Co have received the following reports :—

JULGAUM-JAMODE, JULY 7.

It is cloudy, calm and excessively hot.

KHANGAUM, JULY 7.

78 cents rain on Saturday night and 3 cents yesterday. The cotton seed sowing operations in all cotton growing districts have been general now, and will be completed in a week or so. Weather continues cloudy.

BARSI, JULY 7.

The weather has been cloudy and windy. The draught still continues, causing great anxiety. Rain is wanted urgently here for sowing food grains &c. District report states that the sowing operations are progressing. Scarcity of water continues and prices for grains and food rise every day.

HUBLI, JULY 6.

Weather showery to-day, about 50 cents rain must have fallen.

AKOT, JUDY 6.

A change in the weather, for the better, has set in since last night when storm came up from the North and we had 2-40 cents of rain. Again this afternoon we had 20 cents of rain. This has encouraged the cultivators to sow their fields freely, and crop prospects are very much improved thereby. This has been general all over the districts and benefitted the young plants to a great extent.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The City Line steamer City of Venice, Captain W. Knaut, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Glasgow and Liverpool, reports having experienced strong wind all the way with rain 300 miles off the coast.

The Hansa Line steamer Ocknefels, Captain G. Battumann, arrived which in harbour yesterday from Hamburg via Antwerp, experienced strong moosoon with heavy rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts
Previously registered	9	85	15	86	13	83	13	95
Tuesday, 8th July	2	45	1	40	1	55	1	60
Total	12	30	17	25	15	38	15	55
Total fall to July 8th 1901	43	72	53	76	37	23	35	30
Total fall to July 8th 1900	22	19	22	39	22	17	22	84

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL,
(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	14	73
July 8th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	62
Total	15	35

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF JULY 1902.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29'563	SE	5	96'0	77'4	67	...	1'01	—2'49
Sirsa	29.510	NNE	11	93'3	75'1	75	...	1'89	—0'85
Delhi	29.560	E	9	82.2	75'1	92	...	5'42	+2.54
Agra	29'527	NE	6	92'0	78'9	83	0'25	2.37	—3'25
Cawnpore	29.543	ESE	4	93'8	77'1	87	0'34	1'08	—4'12
Allahabad	29'551	ENE	5	92'6	77'3	87	0'31	2'06	—2'56
Jhansi	29'518	ESE	4	98.7	73.6	89	1'08	6'93	—3'45
Jacobabad	29'483	ENE	5	100'3	84'5	53	...	0'27	—0'05
Karachi	29.456	WNW	12	96'4	85'3	70	...	3'35	+2'24
Jaypore	29'330	ENE	6	94'2	77'1	79	...	1'36	—2'20
Ajmere	29'493	SW	15	97'9	81'4	72	...	1'97	—2'28
Deesa	29'457	SSE	2	110'1	81'6	70	0'16	0'65	—3'61
Ahmedabad	29'458	SE	5	104.8	81'6	61	...	0'75	—3'92
Bhuj	29.407	N	4	103'3	77'9	76	0'69	1'73	—1'59
Jamnagar	29'428	N	17	99'6	83'3	77	...	0'23	—4'87
Dwarka	29.420	WNW	17	88'4	77'7	85	0'01	1'70	...
Rajkot	29'421	E	9	101'4	80'5	68	0'05	0'13	—7'85
Bhownagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para	29'413	SE	11	101'6	76'7	81	0'38	1'08	—5'24
Veraval	29'391	NNW	12	92'6	79'2	80	0'30	1'75	—4'22
Neemuch	29'489	Calm	20	101'0	78'0	72	...	0'37	—2'44
Indore	29'455	SW	5	95'8	76'6	69	...	4'57	—4'01
Baugor	29'495	SSE	7	95'4	72'1	83	1'69	2'33	—8'57
Jubulpore	29'501	SE	4	95'5	76'1	87	0'81	3'41	—10'47
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	29'505	SW	9	98'2	77'1	81	0'08	2'23	+1'92
Raipur	29'541	SW	3	102'8	74'4	70	0'01	3'28	—3'24
Nagpur	29'534	WNW	6	90'7	77'6	91	0'34	4'79	—7'12
Amraoti	29'517	SSW	9	95'2	76'0	82	0'18	6'55	—2'54
Akola	29'534	SSW	3	88'0

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FRASER (Hunting),
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GRAHAM, (Montrose),
GUNN,
KER,
LAMOND,
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MACINTOSH,
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BOMBAY : 572 GIRGAUM,
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A GRAND CONCERT
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE
TOWN HALL
On THURSDAY, JULY 10TH, AT 9-30 P.M.,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS, K. C. M. G., D. S. O.,
IN AID OF THE COMPLETION FUND OF THE
AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. March .....The Silver Trumpets .....Viviani. Band of 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and Organ (Mr Dove).
2. Song .....Dream of Paradise ..... Accompanied by Organ and Pianoforte, Mr. T. C. REYNOLDS.
3. Mandoline Quintet .....Fior Che Langne .....Luigi. Mesdames DOVE, BAKER. Misses CHANDLER, STANLEY, and H. HEWITT.
4. Song .....There's a Land.....Frances Allitsen. Miss BATTY.
5. Comic.....Gilhooly's Supper Party.....Walter Munro. Mr. G. H. SEXTON
6. Vocal (The Lyric Quartettes).....Selected..... Messrs C E COPPLESTONE, TELFORD HEWSON, G. COPPARD and W. E. WAITE.
7. Song .....The King's Own Little Box of Soldiers.....Millie Hylton, Miss RENEE REEL.
8. Comic.....She Was Right .....Powell. Mr. BEN DEFRECE.
PART II
1. March .....The Carabineers.....Eilenberg. Band of 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry
2. Song .....A Day's Ride .....Scott Gatty, Mr. NEVILLE MEDLEY.
3. Song .....Serenata .....Braga, Miss BATTY.
4. Song & Dance.....The Honey-suckle and the Bee ..... Miss RENEE REEL.
5. Solo .....Arioso .....Koenig Trombone and Organ Lce-Cpl PHILLIPS, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
6. Song (Comic).....The Huntsman..... Dan Leno. Mr. G. H. SEXTON.
GOD SAVE THE KING.
PRICES.—Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs 2.
Admission As. 8 to Soldiers and Sailors.
Seats may be reserved at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Musical Depot, Medows Street.

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Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.	MITTENS,

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1902.

AN ATTACK ON INDIAN IRRIGATION.

General J. F. Fischer, R. E., has contributed a remarkable paper to the coming number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" in which he seeks to persuade us that the God of Nature, by His judgment of famines, plague, etc, has marked his disapproval of "our neglect and misrule in India, for mere selfish purposes", and that for all the ruin and misery, now prevailing in India, the people of England are responsible "as they have supported those in authority who have brought about this appalling mortality and losses of capital with which India is now affected". The paper will delight the "friends of India" at Home and will do much to fan the flame of unreasoning disaffection in certain quarters in this country. But we are sorry that the "Asiatic Quarterly" has permitted its pages to be so misused by a British officer. The amount of mischief which may be caused by giving free rein to a man of position, punished by the God of Nature, for some unknown cause, with oblique mental vision, is incalculable. General Fischer professes that his desire is to show how important it is to secure as good a water-supply as possible for India, not only to prevent famines, but to enable the people to carry on their industries profitably. But to the casual observer it would appear that his real object is generally to run amok and tilt at all he meets connected with irrigation works in this country, with the solitary exception of Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., and, to some extent, one or two other officers of his own corps. General Fischer takes a position with regard to the Irrigation Department similar to that of Lord Charles Beresford in the Navy with this qualification, that he will recognise merit in others besides himself—but those others are remarkably few. Quoting Sir William Lee-Warner that the Irrigation Department is the best means of learning the ways of our Indian administration, that it is the stay of Indian finance and a potent political and moral force, General Fischer, somewhat rashly, jumps to the conclusion that such being the case, it was wrong that the views and opinions of the late Sir Arthur Cotton should meet with such determined opposition from the highest officers connected with Indian affairs. Sir William Lee-Warner and Sir Arthur Cotton were not very much associated with each other in connection with either administrative or executive work in this country and the opinions of one could not greatly affect the other. So it is quaint reasoning which would claim the infallibility of General Cotton's schemes because he agreed with a Civilian member of the Council on primary principles of irrigation.

Because a scientific and an unscientific official agree that irrigation is of the utmost importance, General Fischer argues that General Cotton was harshly dealt with because each and every scheme he brought forward was not adopted, and because some of those which were carried out did not prove successful. General Cotton, his champion holds to have proved by his life's work how much this country was benefited by the hydraulic works he had himself designed and carried out under his own supervision. Therefore to blame him because some works he had projected and were carried out by engineers who had never served under him and who knew nothing of the principles on which Sir Arthur worked, General Fischer considers, to say the least about the matter, to be hardly fair towards an officer whose single aim in life was to serve the Government of India most faithfully, and to promote the welfare and prosperity of the population to the utmost of his ability and experience. A marksman's score is affected as much by his misses as his hits. The projects which fail are deducted from the tale of an engineer's good works, though no one ever for a moment doubts his integrity of purpose, when his drawings are made. That every plan for the benefit of a country or an individual though good in themselves and calculated to produce the desired result cannot always be carried into effect the moment its author would like is inevitable. The Finance Minister must have a voice in the matter just as the Chancellor of the Exchequer has in regard to the building of cruisers or the purchase of guns. These are little points which the scientific man, undoubtedly anxious to benefit his country, frequently loses sight of. The impartial critic finds little to find fault with in the irrigation policy of the Government of India, and recognises further that very little in the way of major works remains within the range of practicability. General Fischer challenges the accuracy of this assertion and inquires what were the data on which Lord Curzon based his statement that it is only possible to extend irrigation to another three million acres beyond the nineteen millions already irrigated. We do not think the Viceroy was referring to the possibilities of tank irrigation when he made the above statement. But General Fischer writes on the assumption that his Excellency did, and proceeds to show that instead of it being practicable only to irrigate twenty-two million acres in the country the sum total is 170 millions—all this by the simple means of storage reservoirs, the cost of which by the way he is not at pains to calculate.

General Fischer joins with Mr. Digby in the condemnation of the railway policy of the Government of India, and contends that money which should have been spent on irrigation works has been squandered on railways. Some of his statements relative to this section of his subject are distinctly wild. Over three hundred millions sterling have been spent on railways "and they have not increased the value of real estate by a single farthing". Again he declares that the railways have established no new industries in India, that the goods traffic is extremely small, and that the passenger traffic amongst a population seven times larger than that of the United Kingdom is the most trifling and insignificant in the world. He denies the value of railways as distributors of grain in time of scarcity, closes his eyes to the fact that the railways have enormously developed industries which were languishing for want of means of communication with the markets and seaport towns, and that with a blandness which makes us marvel that an engineer with so extensive an acquaintance of one branch of his profession should be so profoundly unconscious of the value of another. Another instance of the manner in which the General misreads statistics is to be found is a passage wherein he states that no greater condemnation of the policy pursued towards India in "depriving it of all good hydraulic works and running into restless indebtedness for the railway system" can possibly be found than by a comparison of India with Egypt. "Whilst the Egyptian finances have been placed in a position of assured solvency, the Indian finances have been only just saved from bankruptcy by wind-falls as admitted by the Viceroy himself, and while the country is just as exposed to famines as ever it was, and its trade and traffic are in the most unsatisfactory condition, those of Egypt are progressing by leaps and bounds. General Fischer does not think it worth while to remember that in modern irrigational works in Egypt her engineers are our engineers, men of modern notions who have learnt what to aim at and what to avoid by studying the successes and the failures of their predecessors in this country, some of them still on the retired list and in receipt of pensions which show their country's appreciation of the manner in which they fulfilled their engagements, but whose one idea, like that of ninety-nine out of every hundred pensioners, is that the particular service to which they belonged, is fast going to the dogs.

THE MAHSUD EPISODE.

WHEN our American cousins have occasion to mention the Civil War, they refer to it as "that little unpleasantness of ours in the sixties". And the Viceroy is determined that similar euphemism shall be employed in regard to the little difference of opinion we have had recently with the Waziri Mahsuds. There has been no war. There has been no expedition. We sent no field force against them. We employed raiding parties. The operations were legitimised hooliganism, and the official account of the acts of brigandage in which our troops were engaged are not despatches but a report. Mark this: There has been uninterrupted peace on the frontier during the whole of Lord Curzon's administration and the few days' ball and raiding practice across the border was still peace. The troops who were employed are to have a medal, but medals are given for long service and good conduct, so the mere distribution of a silver disc does not change the little series of boisterous picnics into an expedition, or the blockade into a transfrontier campaign. Sir Power Palmer in forwarding Major-General Egerton's "report" on the operations—a dangerous word to employ by the way and "enemy" as applied to the opposing team is still worse, bringing, as it does, the report right down to the level of mere military despatches—tells how the tribesmen were so active that the Government of India decided to send the raiding parties into their country to exact reprisals. Columns on four different occasions penetrated into the very heart of the Mahsud country with the minimum of transport—indeed at times with none whatever—and inflicted on the enemy (he should have said villagers' probably more serious losses than they have ever experienced before. The recent operations differed so considerably from the tactics of regular expeditions, that in the first series of operations the Mahsuds were taken completely by surprise. Their heavy loss in men which with such a comparatively sparse population is to them a more serious matter than is generally understood, combined with heavy losses in cattle and destruction of crops and defences, should prove a salutary lesson to them, and His Excellency hopes that the severe punishment meted out to the Mahsuds on this occasion will eventually bear good results. Try as Sir Power Palmer will to keep military phraseology out of his covering letter he slips into expressions which are highly suggestive of warfare against hostile tribes; and we almost imagine that between the lines we can read a protest against his gallant troops being regarded as free-booters. Major-General Egerton is less successful in his attempt to make believe he did not command a field force. He openly makes allusions to hostilities and actually commends the gallantry of various officers for special recognition. The fighting, wherever he can, he calls "the active blockade operations" and these operations it is worthy of mention cost us 31 lives and 113 wounded. The other party to the dispute lost 126 killed, 250 wounded and 213 prisoners, while in the tampering with their property our men destroyed 64 towns, pulled down the defences of 153 villages and annexed 8,047 head of cattle. In the passive part of the blockade we were the sufferers; in the active part the other side. When harmony with the Mahsuds first ceased, we strongly urged the despatch of an expedition which would have done its work in a week with the loss of twenty men and at a trifling cost. But no, Government elected to lock up the tribesmen and try to starve them into submission. But they forget that the Mahsuds had a well-filled larder and that they were entirely independent of any one else for either "vittles or drink". So they had to use steel and lead after all; but bear in mind it was not a trans-frontier war and General Egerton's men were not an expeditionary force.

THE NAWAB OF BAHAWALPUR.

THE rulers of Bahawalpur State are rightly proud of the fact that fidelity to the British crown has always been one of the most cherished principles of their government. This is one of the most significant passages in an article on the Bahawalpur State, which appears in the new number of the "Calcutta Review" just to hand. The article, however, was written before the extraordinary little incident which occurred in Bombay, of which the Nawab was the principal actor. It will be remembered that his Highness Nawab Mahommad Bahawalkhan V. Abbasi, Rukh-ud-Daula, Nasrat-i-Jang, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Hafiz-ul-Mulk, Chief of Bahawalpur State, to give him his full style and title was "one of the great chiefs going to England to represent India at the Coronation of his Imperial Majesty King Edward VII". His Highness desirous of extending his acquaintance with the coast ports decided to embark at Karachi on a steamer which touched everywhere. He did so. The steamer was caught in the tail end of the cyclone which visited Karachi and his Highness had a most unpleasant experience. As the Nawab is a minor, he has the benefit of the advice and assistance of perhaps the most accomplished mentor in the service, to wit, Colonel Grey, C. S. I. When that officer, who had come by the Karachi mail, joined his Highness, he is said to have been startled by the unwonted firmness and vigour with which the chief protested that his journey was ended, that he would proceed no further, and that would not embark on board a steamship again to see all the kings of Europe crowned, neither for a G. C. S. I. nor the G. C. I. E., nor yet the addition of whole battery of guns to his salute. This was how rumour had it. The Government of India was informed, and the Nawab was told to stand fast in Bombay while the subject was considered. His Highness stayed in Bombay, not at Bombay, and instead of being helped to change his mind by the means of a week's stewing in our hottest month, the Nawab paid visits to Lanowli and Matheran, and altogether had a very pleasant little holiday. It was in vain to preach to him as to what the King would think or what the Viceroy. Go he would not and did not. Disloyalty was not at the bottom of his Highness's action; it was the purest funk. There is no disloyalty to the British raj in Bahawalpur, nor has there ever been. Nawab Bahawal Khan III. collected provisions, boats and camels for the British troops marching to the first Kabul campaign. His son and successor sent five hundred infantry and five hundered horse to assist Sir John Lawrence in suppressing the Mutiny, and subsequently despatched another body of three thousand men to assist in the same object. The present Nawab maintains a camel transport and a rifle corps for Imperial service, numbering 536 men and 1,186 camels. It would be unfair to reflect upon the loyalty of a prince with such a record in that he did not go to England. He had made up his mind he would die if he did go to sea again, and having made up his mind upon the subject very likely he would.

CORPORATION PROCEDURE.

A discussion, which was thoroughly illustrative of the various remarks which have been made from time to time in these columns on the subject of the procedure of the Corporation took place on Monday afternoon at the adjourned meeting of that body. Mr. Vithaldas, probably struck with the amount of time that is wasted by the Corporation on matters trivial and unimportant, to the detriment of others of public interest and particular urgency, and probably having in mind various little breezes which have sprung up in the Council Chamber from time to time, moved that the existing Corporation rules be revised. Whatever had influenced him in moving this resolution the end in view was a good one, and he deserved the fullest support of the Corporation so long as he could confine himself to specific alterations which would tend to the furtherance of Corporation business. The motion was, however, received with a levity that is unfortunately characteristic of meetings of the Corporation. The discussion of the question, occupied a good half of the time at the meeting's disposal, and finally resolved itself into two specific questions—the chairman's ruling and the possibility of the application of the closure. As if to accentuate the need for some proper code of rules (or at any rate the proper observance of existing rules) points of order were raised repeatedly, the discussion bristled with personal explanations; some members indeed desired to superimpose explanations upon personal explanations. Dr. Sukhia found in the resolution a shot at himself although he supported it; Dr. Viegas remembered a breeze with the president months ago; Mr. Baptista was fain to give the Corporation the benefit of his erudition in regard to the procedure of the House of Commons where he pointed out (with due respect to the president), even the ruling of the Speaker could be questioned; and he was filled with righteous indignation when Mr. Kazi Kaburudin ventured to couple with the president or with presidents generally the idea of a "jack-in-the-box". Even Mr. Mehta was affected by the prevailing atmosphere of levity, though he made one hit that was worthy of his characteristic discrimination. He despaired of being able to alter the rules; greater elaboration would only produce greater difficulty, but he thought that the desired result would be obtained if the Corporation gave the president their hearty co-operation. Finally the resolution was rejected, although it was pressed to a division. It seems useless to appeal to members as to the necessity for some means of stopping the habitual time-wasting that goes on in the Council Hall. The closure would undoubtedly have a disciplinary influence. It is a great pity that the meeting did not see fit to pass the resolution, for it may be mentioned that twenty items have still to be considered before the June agenda is concluded.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE cold weather session of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will necessarily open early this year, to enable the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill to be dealt with while the Government of India is in Calcutta. The autumn tours of the permanent members therefore will have to be somewhat curtailed, but the Legal Member will spend the usual period visiting the different parts of India, having arranged to proceed on a short tour in the Northern Punjab next month, when the Viceroy is away from Simla.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 24th May, 1902, amounts to Rs. 4,390; being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 496. Total earnings from 1st January to 24th May, 1902, were Rs. 83,867; being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,717.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 24th May, 1902, amounts to Rs. 16,745; being an increase on the corresponding week of the last year of Rs. 3,358. Total earnings from 1st January to 24th May, 1902, were Rs. 4,32,693; being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,67,448.

THE CORONATION GUESTS.

THE PREMIER OF AUSTRALIA.

BY STAFFORD RANSOME.

AMONG Australian visitors to the Coronation, Mr. Edmond Barton, the first Premier of the Federated Commonwealth, will hold, by virtue of that appointment the leading position.

This will be the first occasion on which the representation of the whole of Australia has been centred in one person at an official function in Great Britain. Hitherto the various Colonies have been represented by their own men, but now that they have merged their identity in the Federation, the Imperial Government can only recognise that institution as the official centre to be dealt with.

It is for this reason, writes Mr. Stafford Ransom in the "Daily Express", that of all the Australian politicians who will be with us, Mr. Barton alone will be the guest of King Edward. It is probable that no man in Australia would have been better suited for the delicate and difficult task of holding the balance between the conflicting interests of inter-State politics during the stormy infancy of Federation than Mr. Barton. Stronger men than he undoubtedly there are among the statesmen of the new Commonwealth—men, that is to say, who hold more pronounced views than he, and who are more vigorous in propounding their convictions. It is perhaps for the very reason that Mr. Barton is not of the ultra-vigorous type of politician that he is the right man for the Premiership in the first instance.

During the early days of an entirely new Constitution it is not advisable to place an extremist, whatever his views may be, at the head of affairs. A forceful Premier may go too fast for the community, and, even if his doctrines are sound in the long run, he may lead his followers out of their depth before they have learnt to swim.

A STEADYING HAND.

There was no danger of this short with a steady-going politician like Mr. Barton, and it has been a good thing for Australia that at the start of the new regime she has had a helmsman who if not a very daring navigator was at all events a trustworthy one.

That the members of the Federal Parliament have been ready enough to indulge in reckless legislation has been shown over and over again in the short life of the Commonwealth by some of the measures that have been discussed and carried through.

The incongruously worked out Customs tariff—which we now learn is not a legal institution at all—the charging of duties on the bonded goods carried by the ocean liners, the immigration and labour problems, and a host of others all point to the assumption that, had a less cautious politician been at the head of affairs, confusion might have become worse confounded.

Mr. Barton was born in Sydney, and is fifty-three years old, although his full, clean-shaven face and short curly hair do not give him his age. Like Mr. Seddon, of New Zealand, Sir John Forrest of Western Australia, Mr. George Reid, of New South Wales, and Mr. Kingston, of South Australia, all of whom stand out forcibly as the most remarkable men in their respective Colonies, Mr. Barton inclines to stoutness, though not to the same degree.

His manner is genial and kindly, and he is essentially a good representative type of the well-educated Australian of to-day. At school he was a hard and successful worker, and in his after-career as a barrister and K.C. he has been equally distinguished. He is also, as we already know in England, a good and sympathetic speaker.

He entered Parliament in 1879, and has held appointments in various Ministries. Always a strong advocate of Federation, it was he who, some twelve years ago, assisted Sir Samuel Griffith to draft the Commonwealth Bill, which was the first practical step towards that end. As has been recently pointed out in the "Express" Mr. Barton's position in the conference of Colonial Premiers which is to take place after the Coronation, will be a difficult one, as, owing to force of circumstances, he finds himself the nominal arbiter of the destinies of a nominally "united" Australia.

MUST GO SLOW.

With the political chaos which of necessity exists, and for some time must exist, in Australia, it is impossible for any man, whatever his capabilities, to advance matters in any marked degree. This, however, will in no way detract from Mr. Barton's personal popularity, or from the cordial reception which he will receive as the representative of that Australia of which at last the Englishman at home is beginning to be proud.

The selection of Mr. Barton for the first Federal Premiership was practically agreed upon at the time of his visit to London in 1900 on the occasion of the conference of Federal delegates, and his eventual appointment when the Commonwealth came about was in consequence a foregone conclusion.

His main qualifications for the post were his general popularity with all classes in all the Colonies concerned, his trustworthiness, his judicial grasp of things Australian, and his capacity to put unduly forcing extreme party views on the community at an inopportune moment.

In the selection of a first Federal Premier the vexed question of inter-Colonial jealousy had to be considered, and it rendered the task more difficult. Although New South Wales is the mother-Colony of Australia, it was agreed that for the first few years the federal capital should be at Melbourne, in Victoria. It therefore became obvious that, to appease neighbourly friction, the Premier must be a New South Welshman.

A MAN WAS.

The strong man of New South Wales was, and is Mr. George H. Reid. He, however, was far too powerful a personality for the occasion, and, above all, as the great exponent of free trade, he was by no means a persona grata with the other Colonies, whose policy had been protective.

Etiquette prescribed that Lord Hopetoun should apply to the Premier of New South Wales for the time being (Sir William Lyne) to form a Ministry and a previous arrangement was arrived at that Premier should efface himself and recommend Mr. Barton in his stead. This was done.

If one can compare statesmen where circumstances differ so materially, it would be unfair to describe Mr. Barton as the Lord Rosebery of Australia. His politics are of the essentially reasonable Imperial Progressive class. His personality, too, has that tendency to allow others to bear at least their fair share of the burden and heat of the political day.

And who shall say whether—although, as politicians go, he is a comparatively young man—we shall not find that in the end we have for Premier Mr. Barton may prefer the wise joys of the home to barrow to the turmoil and responsibilities inseparable from the cares of his important self-governing office?

Whatever the future may bring, Australians generally owe a debt of gratitude for having taken over the administration of the several Governments during the most critical and trying period of its existence.

"WHAT nationality is I Christ[illegible]urch?" would make an interesting [illegible]. According to himself he was Irish[illegible] in Australia, a British subject, but [illegible] had naturalization granted [illegible] after five years' residence on a fully enfranchised [illegible], in England! The well-known case [illegible] a Frenchman father and Hindu mother [illegible] Italian ship in Turkish [illegible] test case—is it a mere [illegible]

HISTORICAL [illegible]nation Incidents though [illegible]ge a disastrous reign. [illegible]or instance, the usual [illegible]and the Host used at the [illegible] an extraordinary manner [illegible]ward II. the arrangem[illegible]rs Gaveston, who so bun[illegible]wing" of the King and Q[illegible]il 3 p. m. To make matter[illegible]ner was so badly cooked [illegible]d eat it. Mary I refused [illegible]air which had been used [illegible]w one was made, and careful[illegible]ames II. abandoned the c[illegible]ount of its expense. For [illegible]King's crown was in consi[illegible]he gloomy monarch's head [illegible]so had not Henry Sidn[illegible]nking as he did so. "T[illegible]oor Majesty, that my fa[illegible]rn".

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S HEALTH.

THE DATE OF THE CORONATION.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The King's progress is all that can be desired.

The "Times" states that it has reason to believe but it is practically settled for the Coronation to take place in August.

A Bulletin issued at midnight says that Mr. Chamberlain is suffering from a scalp wound. That he is free from pain and is comfortable. There is no concussion.

LONDON, JULY 7.

There is an accredited report in circulation that the Coronation will take place between the eleventh and fifteenth of August. In connection with this report it is significant that the departure o the Borneo and West African Contingents has been postponed.

LORD KITCHENER'S VALEDICTORY.

THANKS TO THE TROOPS.

A EULOGISTIC ADDRESS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Lord Kitchener in a valedictory address to the troops in South Africa, thanks all ranks for their excellent services rendered in trying circumstances, and for the endurance, they displayed which was much more valuable to a commander than the dashing short-lived effort whereby hard-fought actions are won in a campaign of ordinary duration. He congratulates the Army on its humane spirit. He refers to the soldierly qualities of the Boers.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Lord Kitchener arrives at Southampton on the 11th inst.

THE LADYSMITH DESPATCHES.

PUBLICATION OF THE FULL TEXT.

BULLER SELF-CONDEMNED.

General Buller, with the authority of the War Office, publishes the Ladysmith despatches, showing that he counselled the abondonment of Ladysmith after the failure at Colenso. That Lord Lansdowne advised another attempt and General White refused to make terms with the Boers. The papers unanimously say that Buller is self-condemned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

An "Englishman's" special cablegram dated London the 7th inst., states:—General Buller has published his Ladysmith heliograms which differs immaterially from the version given in the "Times" history of the war.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S HOSPITAL FUND.

MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE'S GENEROUS GIFT.

The Maharajah of Jaipure has given five thousand pounds to the King's Hospital Fund.

ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Mr. Balfour has announced that Parliament will adjourn early in August and will reassemble in October.

MR CHAMBERLAIN IN A CAB ACCIDENT,

COLONIAL SECRETARY SEVERELY INJURED.

The horse being driven in Mr. Chamberlain's hansom fell yesterday afternoon at Whitehall. The glass shutter of the hansom dropped on Mr. Chamberlain, inflicting a severe but not a dangerous scalp wound. Mr. Chamberlain was taken to Charing Cross Hospital where he remained for the night. His immediate engagements have been cancelled.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE CAPE CONSTITUTION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DECISION APPROVED.

The mass of public opinion commends Mr. Chamberlain's decision regarding the suspension of the Cape Constitution.

The Colonial Ministers assembled in London unanimously approve of Mr. Chamberlain's decision Sir Gordon Sprigg hastens his return for the purpose of arranging the meeting of Parliament. He is convinced that there will be a full and sufficient majority for passing the Indemnity Act.

INDIAN FACTORIES FOR WAR MATERIAL.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking in the House said that he was unable to fix a date when factories rendering India self-supporting in the matter of war material, will be completed.

THE SANDHURST SCANDAL.

Mr. Brodrick has announced in the House of Commons that he has fully concurred in Lord Roberts's disciplinary measures in connection with the Sandhurst cadets.

THE JAPAN TREATY.

LORD CRANBORNE'S "AMAZING INDISCRETION".

MR. BALFOUR EXPLAINS.

Mr. Balfour, in reply to a question regarding Lord Cranborne's remark in connection with England's treaty with Japan, that it was not for us to seek treaties but to grant them stated that, Lord Cranborne was correcting the suggestion that Great Britain's position was one of dangerous isolation and that we ought to grasp eagerly at any treaty that was offered. But, said Mr. Balfour, the Government never for a moment wished to suggest that the agreement with Japan was not entered into with a common object, and on terms of absolute equality.

THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive has left Constantinople for Divonne.

TAE COREAN PRINCE.

The Prince of Corea has started homeward.

ATTACKS BY WAZIRIS.

REPRISALS AT BANNU.

OUTLAWS' TOWERS DESTROYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

Last Saturday morning a police patrol came in conflict with eight Darwesh Khel Wasiri dacoits, a mile west of Bannu, shooting one and wounding another who took refuge with the Muhammadkhel branch of the tribe. The latter refused to surrender him, so a column marched out from Bannu before daylight on the 6th, searched the h—ts and made several arrests. Khan Sahib Huk Nawaz Khan, a local official, while searching an outlying village was shot by one of the dacoits and a sepoy of the 3rd Sikhs was wounded. One dacoit was shot and three others of the gang were captured.

The opportunity was taken to make reprisals on the Muhammad Khels in connection with the attack on the Islam Chauki post on the 9th ultimo. A detachment co-operating from Saidgi, the tower of a notorious outlaw was destroyed, and a Waziri, who fired upon the troops, was shot.

It is hoped this unexpected blow will put a stop to the raids in the vicinity of Bannu for some time to come.

MEDALS FOR INDIAN MARINE LASCARS.

SIMLA, JULY 7.

It has been decided to admit the Coast Defence Lascars to the following scale of medals:—One meritorious service medal with twenty-five rupees annuity for havildars, including tindals of the Bombay Marine lascars, and two long service medal with twenty-five rupees gratuity for other ranks of the service such as followers. These are not to count towards good conduct medals.

ALTERATION IN SULBATERNS' BADGES.

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

Orders already issued at Home are now notified as made applicable to India for the denoting the rank in future on all uniforms other than service dress jackets of second-lieutenants by one star, lieutenants by two stars, and captains by three stars. Badges of other ranks to remain as at present.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

"STORMS IN BENGAL".

At the Dalhousie Institute, last evening, Mr. D. Little, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, gave an interesting lecture upon "Storms in Bengal".

Mr. Little divided his address into three classifications: climate, weather, and storms, and dealt in a lucid manner with the causes and effects of the variations on these subjects. In regard to the latter he detailed experiments which he and other scientists had made to determine the direction and force of air currents, and speaking of cyclones, he said it was quite possible for a steamship to keep away from the central area where there is danger. But before that could be done, it was necessary for the meteorologist to tell the sailor far more than he has done about these dangerous storms. To be able to forecast with accuracy, it was necessary to know the direction of the upper currents as familiarly as the lower, but this was impossible at present, owing to the enormous height at which clouds passed.

Mr. Little's lecture was listened to with wrapt attention, and at the close he was heartily thanked.

FIRST STATE BALL OF THE SEASON.

POONA, JULY 8.

The first State Ball of season took place at Ganeshkhind to-night, the attendance in spite of the rain was a large one, nearly 300 guests being present.

The guests began to arrive shortly after 9-30, and there was a throng of carriages at the entrance. Captains Greig and Stanley and other members received them cordially. Dancing then commenced. There were twelve pieces on the card with two extras for supper. The Governor's band was in attendance.

SIRDAR KHAN SICK.

TO BE VICEROY'S GUEST AT DELHI.

Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee is sick with stomach complaint. He went to Bombay last month, was taken ill there, and came back on the 10th of last month. He was kept confined since then to his room.

The Sirdar has received an invitation from the Viceroy to attend the Delhi Durbar.

MAULED BY A TIGRESS.

DEATH OF MAJOR WILLIAMS.

MADRAS, JULY 8.

Major Williams of the 26th Madras Infantry, who was mauled by a tigress on Sunday morning, died last night from the effects of his wounds. The funeral takes place this evening.

Major Williams shot a tigress on Saturday evening in the Mamandur forest, North Arcot, wounding it. He followed it up the next morning when the tigress suddenly charged him before he could fire a shot, and knocked him down mauling his left arm and left thigh. His beaters except one shikari bolted. The shikari was afraid to fire at the brute lest he should hit Major Williams, but fired into the air and the tigress bolted.

Major Williams was at once carried to Renigunta where his wounds were attended to, and he was then brought to the General Hospital, where owing to the shock to the system his pulse was found too weak to allow of the necessary amputation being performed.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect Via Amoor, perfect,
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.
Cable Mozambique, Majunga interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.
Communication with Saigon Bangkok imperfect.
Cables Dominique, Martinique, St. Lucia, Martinique Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenade interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Fort De France, Puerto, Plata restored establishing communication with Martinique via the Northern Cables.
Restrictions on telegrams for and from Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius Madagascar British East Africa, German East Africa, Mozambique and Lorenzo Marques, have been withdrawn.
Cable Djedda Souakim restored,

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th July, 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	0	25 p m	13	24
Teheran	8	2	39 p.m.	0	18
Suez	8	2	45 p.m.	0	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th July, 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	53	0	1
" Karachi	0	28	0	1
" Madras	0	46	0	11

GUZARAT NOTES.

THE MONSOON FORECAST.

There is at present, writes, our correspondent, only a gloomy prospect for sportsmen in Guzarat. It may be that the "Civil and Military Gazette" published a bogus monsoon forecast; but there are two points to consider in this connection: first, that this forecast, from wherever it came or by whomever it was prepared, bears the impress of the professional expert, is sealed, as it were, with the office seal of the Director-General of Monsoons. It may be represented that no such forecast was ever issued officially, but the phrases used and the inferences drawn show that whoever prepared this forecast had some expert information to go upon. No man in the street could have sufficient knowledge to prepare such a document, for what percentage of humanity understands gradients and isobars and all the rest of it? At least it seems that the effect of this forecast was a sudden rise in grain prices and a sudden fall in Government paper, and considering that there are such things as loans to be floated, it was not surprising that this forecast should be officially disowned. Indeed, it is useless to give oneself away so completely, and preparers of forecasts are not wont to be so candid and straightforward. We had been led to suppose that no forcast of the monsoon would be issued at all, and the not unreasonable inference is that the "Civil and Military Gazette" got hold of an office copy of a report submitted for approval and editing by the head of the office, before being despached—not to the public—but to the authorities at Simla and Poona. Whether this be a wild guess or no, we come to our second point: that the present state of the monsoon is in strange accordance with the so-called bogus predictions; indeed, we are inclined to think that though the forecast be unofficial it may be all the better on that of account, as not being edited and helped into nonentity.

This is a long-winded preface to sporting notes, but it must be remembered how intensely every sportsman is interested in this year's by monsoon forecast. Everybody will, no doubt, be watching the tardy advent of the monsoon with disquietude and anxiety; but they may not realise what a fourth year's partial famine will mean to Guzarat, especially whilst a complete failure of the rains would entail the horrors of a water-famine and grass-famine, which alone defy contemplation. But even a partial lack of rainfall will mean another failure of tanks to fill, of jheels to soak, and of undergrowth to vegetate. There is a limit to the patience of small game, to the endurance of pig, to the patriotism of large game. It is to be feared that every object of sport will soon be tired of a time-honoured home and turn itself to more favourable and kindlier regions, and then Guzarat memories and trophies only will perpetuate the pathetic glory of having been the finest small game country known to modern sportsmen. It is true that rain has been falling in sharp showers after a dust storm; but we want a solid advance of the monsoon, a steady well-marked journey of the rain up the western coast of this ill-starred Presidency.

There has been precious little of sport in Guzarat to record. Pig-sticking is always a farce, for one cannot make war on sounders and squeakers. Even Kharaghoda "khabber" was all wrong. A few big pig are still to be found in part of Kaira, but in unrideable places. Some energetic persons went out early, seven miles from camp, and rode some "nilghai" for two or three miles. But the heat was intense and no one's horse was fit enough to get up. I hope the idea of starting a bobbery pack will come to something. Given a few enthusiasts and a nucleus of three or four trustworthy tackling dogs, and there should be no difficulty. Long dogs are too fast, and some hardy half-bred Rampor hounds are what we want, provided we can first get the requisite number of subscribers. A bobbery pack would not replace pig-sticking, but it would certainly do something to give sport and exercise to the community.

Cricket has began at Ahmedabad and a couple of matches have been played in the early hours of the morning and the late afternoon. Even so, the heat is intense, and a modest 20 is worth an European half-century for endurance alone. So far there is an evident want of practice. There is some decent batting talent, but the bowling is quite disappointing. The Guzarat College, for instance, would have been easily beaten, if half of the Gymkhana team had been previously practising at the nets. With regular practice, the Gymkhana team should do well in spite of the fact that it is entirely composed of sahebs to the prejudice of bowling talent. The matting wicket does not play well and needs looking after before it will behave rationally. Captain Lincoln, I.M.S., Captain Wooldridge, 9th Bombay, Light Infantry, and Captain Frith of the Oxfordshires are all valuable recruits, especially the last-named who has the reputation of being a good wicket-keeper and fair bat. Sergeant Hills of the Oxfordshires is a steady bowler and reliable bat. When some decent bowling is forthcoming, the local team should be stronger than it has been for some years; but oh! the climate at present is perfectly vile!

With Captain Wooldridge came Mr. Barr, also of the 9th Bombay Light Infantry, and Mr. Farrell I. M. S., has arrived to replace Mr. Maconachy I. M. S. Mr. Lely the Commissioner returned last week and Mrs. Lely yesterday. Mr. White, Superintending Engineer, has turned up as festive and keen as ever. Mr. Sinclair is still doing famine work in Kaira, and should be able to get over for some cricket soon.

I am sorry to record that Monsieur Ferrier died last week after a long illness cheerfully borne. He was a familiar figure in Ahmedabad, and his bonhomie made him a favourite everywhere.

It has been decided to postpone the putting in of a dancing floor into the badminton shed till after the monsoon. But other improvements are being rapidly pushed forward and will soon be effected out of the current income. They certainly make the Gymkhana building look more inviting and gentlemanly than it did. The dancing floor will cost all told Rs. 1,000 and for that debentures will probably be issued, meanwhile there is an extraordinary dearth of ladies, which everybody hopes will very rapidly be repaired.

I must not forget to mention that the Oxfordshires held their usual sports on Waterloo Day, and some good running was seen on Coronation Day (as it was to have been), the 9th Bombay Light Infantry were at home to the Station after dinner; and last week the 1st Battery R.F.A., invited all their friends to some battery sports, which were very interesting and exciting to watch.

Next time I write I hope to be able to write well of the monsoon and of sporting prospects.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND "CHAFF".

Chaff is a specis of personal remark—a thing which we have all been told from nursery days it is extremely rude to make. However people can easily do a great deal of good by being rude on occasions; the question is whether or not the good is outbalanced by the harm. First, take the kind of chaff which a boy gets and gives at a public school. There is no one in the world more brutally frank in the expression of his opinions than a schoolboy, and it is in the highest degree unlikely that any boy going to a large English public school will get through the five or six years he spends there without having been reminded with frequency and extreme precision, what are the peculiar defects in his character, dress or general appearance which strike his companions. If he should happen to arrive on his first day at school in any garb which is not absolutely conventional, the fact will be duly noted and pointed out to him with great exactitude. (There is a true story of an unfortunate boy who arrived at one of our largest public schools wearing a kilt. The tailor had to sit up all night so that he might have "something to wear" the next day; the possibility of going into schools in Highland attire was not for one moment considered by anybody. Till the proper clothes arrived it was thought best that the boy should stay in bed.) Again, if anything peculiar in his features happens to strike the fancy of his schoolfellows, he will be, so to speak, at once provided with a verbal looking-glass. Of course, it takes longer for his character to be found out: but it will be found out much sooner by the boys than by the masters and as soon as it is found out he will be told in the plainest possible language in what particular points he differs from the standard which schoolboys set up as the right thing for a boy to aim at. This will happen not merely once a month or so but on every possible opportunity. He will be chaffed if he is stingy, or greedy, or cowardly—especially, if he is cowardly, or even very slightly suspected of being so. Nobody in the world is more mercilessly exposed to ridicule than the unfortunate schoolboy whom his companions decide to be a "funk".—"Spectator".

THE REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE ARREARS.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The Government of Bombay have forwarded the following reply to the recent representation by the Bombay Presidency Association for the subject of the remission of Land Revenue arrears on account of famine:—

To the President, Bombay Presidency Association.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 2nd July 1902 on the subject of the remission of suspended arrears of land revenue in the Bombay Presidency. There is no foundation for the assumption of the Association that the Government of India have authorized the remission of all arrears of land revenue and that the Bombay Government have received compensation from the Supreme Government for the remission of all such arrears. What has been authorized is the remission of suspended arrears, which are the arrears, which it is held agriculturists could not be required to pay at once without the risk of being forced to borrow or of impairing the means of efficient cultivation, and the limit of remission calculated on this basis has been adopted by the Government of India. The fullest effect is thus being given to the policy of that Government, which was declared after the estimate of the measure of relief required which was framed by this Government was accepted; and the liberality of treatment which is thus being accorded to needy agriculturists is, it is believed, unprecedented.

The effect of the extension of this liberality, which is advocated by the Association, would be to exempt from a moral and legal obligation people who, although well able to meet their liability, have deliberately refrained from doing so at the cost of others who have a more honourable sense of duty, and the Governor in Council declines to accede to such a request.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

W. T. MORISON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

THE BOER PRISONERS IN CEYLON.

THE QUESTION OF NATURALISED BURGHERS SETTLED.

The "Times of Ceylon" says:—We are authorised to state that his Majesty's Government have come to the following general decisions with regard to Prisoners-of-War:—

Burghers of the late South African Republic and the late Orange Free State may proceed to South Africa at once at their own expense on declaring their allegiance and furnishing proofs of possessing means of subsistence.

Burghers may go elsewhere than to South Africa at their own expense, but they will thereby forfeit all claim to eventual repatriation at the expense of his Majesty's Government; and if without declaring their allegiance, they elect to proceed elsewhere than to South Africa they will hereafter be prevented from returning to South Africa.

Burghers unable to proceed to South Africa at their own expense will be repatriated by his Majesty's Government on their declaring allegiance and as soon as arrangements can be made for their transport and reception in South Africa.

Foreign prisoners-of-war, who do not claim to be Burghers, will not be allowed to return to South Africa. Such foreigners may at once leave at their own expense if they wish to do so. The others may be handed over to their Consuls if their Governments wish to make special arrangements for removing them; otherwise they must wait till his Majesty's Government find it convenient to repatriate them. Prisoners-of-war of foreign origin who were naturalized as Burghers of the late South African Republic or of the late Orange Free State on or after the 29th September, 1899, are to be treated as Foreigners and not as Burghers. Prisoners of foreign origin who can produce satisfactory evidence that they were naturalized as Burghers of the late South African Republic or the late Orange Free State before the 29th September, 1899, will be treated as Burghers.

Rebels will be forwarded to South Africa under the charge of the captains of the transport by which they are sent, and on arrival will be handed over, according as they belong to the Cape or Natal, to the authorities whom the Governors of the Cape or Natal respectively may appoint to receive them.

It must be understood that the repatriation of prisoners must depend on the readiness of the Colonial Governments to receive them, as the circumstances of the new Colonies do not admit of the return of unlimited numbers at one time.

RUMOURED DISTURBANCE AT DIYATALAWA.

The "Ceylon Standard" of the 3rd instant has the following:—A correspondent states that information has been received locally that a rising has occurred among the Boer prisoners-of-war at Diyatalawa, but which, in view of the indefinite nature of the same we are not disposed to attach much credit to. It would appear that discontent had been prevailing for some time in the Boer Camp at Diyatalawa, and matters have gone so far to necessitate the adoption of rigorous measures by the authorities. Some of the prisoners, it is alleged, have been injured in a scuffle that ensued a couple of nights ago with the guard. A serious disturbance has been brewing for a few days past and the culmination was expected to be reached on Tuesday night, but in the absence of reliable information we are unable to supply our readers with any particulars of this much to be regretted occurrence. We trust, however, that the authorities have succeeded in quelling the disturbance and restoring quiet. We also learn that since the proclamation of peace the prisoners of war have been denied their letters from South Africa, and it is surmised that discontent has arisen on this score.

A PIRACY CASE AT SURAT.

The hearing of this case was resumed on the 7th inst. before Mr. Wales, Magistrate. Police Inspector Pranshunker conducted the prosecution, Mr. Counsil M. Ghandhi, B. A., LL.B., appeared for the six accused, Mr. H. M. Judge, Assistant Collector of Customs, was also present to watch the case.

Dhadia Mangalia, one of the crew on the Boat Ramprasad, said their boat started from Bombay harbour about four months ago, with a cargo of rice and jowari, bound for Broach. They stopped in the Surat harbour about half a mile from the shore near the light-house, on about 8 p.m. a pirate boat came alongside, and three men came on board and asked for water, which was given. They then asked for rice, and on this being refused them, the rest of the crew of the boat came on board witness' boat, and commenced to beat the crew of the Ramprasad. Witness was roughly handled, and fearing death, jumped overboard, as also did another of the crew named Mangalia Kanji. They swam to the light-house, where clothes were given to em, and on the "sarang" (head man) of the light-house being informed of what had occurred, two police men and a man from the light-house proceeded with witness to find the boat, but failed to do so. A boy named Budhia Dhedia, who had jumped overboard, also arrived, and they were sent next morning to the Customs authorities at Surat. Witness identified, a few days after, three of the accused, Sura, Jooma and Musa, in the Bhownagar jail. He identified the same three in Court as being the persons who, with others, beat them on the boat. Witness said the tindal, Samat Bijia, and three others on board had not yet been found. Witness also identified as his and his tindal's, a number of things found and seized from the pirate vessel Bhawanprasad.

Mangalia Kanji, one of the crew of the looted boat, who swam ashore, gave similar evidence, and identified the accused.

Mora Hira, an expert tindal of boats, said he had seen the pirate boat Bhawaniprasad now lying at Athwa bank. The colour had been removed with a carpenter's tool, and this could only have been done to transform appearance of the boat. The invariable way to take the colour off the boat was to use an instrument called the scraper.

Hira Ramji said he was present when the pirate vessel was searched by Coast Guard Inspector Cowasji in the Mahuwa Bunder of the Bhownagar State. Six accused were arrested from the boat, five of whom were, the witness said, present in Court, and the sixth was a boy.

Further hearing was adjourned.

THE Staunton Chess Club are at present playing no less than six games by telegram with Clubs in the mofussil, namely, two with Simla, two with Cawnpore and two with Ootacamund. The plucky initiative taken by the Staunton Chess Club is evidently having an excellent effect on public chess in India, and games by telegram are sure to become popular and frequent, especially if the Director-General of Telegraphs were to accede to the very reasonable request of the Staunton Chess Club to reduce the rates to half the ordinary deferred rates, with a minimum charge of four annas per message.

DANGEROUS OVERHEAD ELECTRICAL WIRES.

THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS.

A PERFECT "SAFETY SYSTEM".

In reference to the recent accidents in Calcutta caused by the falling of "live" electric wires Mr. Jas. T. Pearson, engineer of Burnley Lancashire, writes to us describing a "safety system" by which the falling of wires is rendered impossible. It is a system in which only one guard is used and automatic "cut outs" and "earthing" are unnecessary. He says:—

By the adoption of this system perfect immunity from accidents and disasters arising from contact of other wires with Trolley-wires and the falling of the latter is secured, without resorting to delicate and intricate "cut-outs," with their complicated arrangements of pilot-wires, shunt-coils feeders, switches, etc., or "earthing", and without depending on the frailty of human aid. Because it is absolutely impossible for such to occur from such causes, for the following reasons:—

A list and a description of a few of such accidents and disasters which have occurred recently will be found on the back of this, and it will be seen that the method of guarding by "cut-outs" and "earthing" wires in such cases is absolutely useless and unnecessary, although where in use they can be continued, but they will necessitate the usual constant supervision, testing, maintaining, etc.

During January last there were no less than six accidents, of which reports have been obtained, but there may have been as many more which were not reported.

This number equals about 300 per year, and as, according to "The Electrician" for the 31st January last, there are 73 overhead systems in operation in the United Kingdom the average number of accidents on each system per year is about 4.

As is well known, the causes arise from (a) the Trolley flying off the wire, and coming in contact with the guard with great force (notwithstanding anti-jerking devices, the action of which is neutralised by the flexibility of the Arm), in consequence of the distance between them being usually 2 to 3 feet apart and 6 to 12 inches on one side, and resulting in the straining of the Arm or the Guard, or breaking of the latter, causing delay to the traffic, and the consequent inconvenience annoyance, and loss of revenue, if not a disaster, through "charging" the latter.

This can be remedied in a very simple manner by placing the Guard immediately above the Trolley-wire, from 3 to 6 inches from it.

The boom then flies upward, and spends its force without injury to it or the Guard.

The Pillars usually employed to support the Guard, and which add to the unsightliness and danger, are dispensed with.

The above, and another cause (b), the falling of telephone and other wires on to the Trolley-wire, and the disasters emanating therefrom, have been described by Professor Andrew Jameson, in his paper read at the recent Exhibition at Glasgow, and in the February issue of "Cassier's Magazine".

From actual experience it is found that, while falling, the wires twist into coils or loops of elliptical shape averaging from 18 inches to 2 feet in length, and 12 inches to 18 inches wide.

In consequence of the Guard being placed at such a considerable distance above the Trolley-wire, and on one side generally, as previously stated, 2 to 3 feet high, and from 6 to 12 inches from the perpendicular, the loops have a great tendency, and in fact one or more of them invariably come in contact with the latter, and curl under.

With the Guard in the position indicated above (i.e., about 3 inches above the Trolley-wire, it is absolutely impossible for the Loops or Coils to touch the Trolley-wire, because they necessarily hang down at a considerable distance below; and the perpendicular part of the wires between the loops (which are usually several feet apart), in consequence of their curving at a radius of several inches in bending over the Guard, hangs down two or three inches away from the Trolley-wire.

The above assertions as to the form assumed by falling wires can be proved by experiment with the requisite number of wires.

The third cause (c) is the falling of the Trolley-wire through snapping or being severed, or slipping, and the simple and perfect remedy for this is as follows:

Ears, such as are used under the Arms of poles, and Hangers of Span-wires, for carrying the Trolley-wire (but only about one sixth the length), are attached in the same way to the latter at suitable distances from the posts or span-wires, and at intervals between, so that when the wire snaps, the ends hang at the requisite distance above the street or road, so as not to come in contact with anyone.

A thin, flexible cord of non-conducting material is attached to the top of the Ear or the Insulating cap and the Guard-wire immediately above, and is a little longer, so as to hang slack and allow the Trolley-wire to rise and fall as the Trolley travels, without stretching the cord or the guard.

When the Trolley-wire breaks, it is held in suspension by the insulating cords,

Instead of "Ears", thin metallic loops about one-sixteenth of an inch thick and three-eighths of an inch wide, clipped tight round the wire and attached to the suspending cords on the Guard, may be used.

The projection or obstruction formed by these will be no more serious than that of "Ears" or a spliced-joint.

The Guards can be suspended by making loops on the ends to clip on to the insulating-cap on the Ear, under the Arm of Posts, and on the Hanger of Span-wires, and are then about 3 inches above the Trolley-wire.

They may also be attached to the top of the Arms or the Ear of Hangers by clips, and will be from 6 to 12 inches above the Trolley-wires. They should not exceed 12 inches.

They may be stretched and tightened by small Turn-buckles.

It will be obvious from the above that, as previously stated, by the adoption of this simple but perfect "Safety System" of guarding and protecting Trolley-wires on new installations, and modifying or adapting existing arrangements to this principle, it will be absolutely impossible for Trolley-wires to fall, or for other wires to come in contact with them and the numerous accidents, causing delays to traffic and loss of revenue, and often resulting in disasters and liability for damages, will be entirely obviated, and perfect immunity secured therefrom, and the anxiety and responsibility appertaining thereto, with a much less cost of construction or equipment.

Although inert and inanimate, having no moving or working parts, it is always alert and "on guard", and will never fail to act at the psychological moment, when danger is impending, entirely independent of human aid.

Any more than one Guard-wire is absolutely unnecessary and superfluous.

It is quite evident that this simple but perfect system of protecting Trolley-wires has hitherto been overlooked, no doubt on account of the electrical engineers having been so busy with so many other more pressing problems.

However extraordinary and incredible the statement may appear, that it is impossible for the Trolley-wire to fall and others to come in contact with it when this system is applied, it is, nevertheless, not exaggerated in the slightest degree.

Existing arrangements of Guards can be easily converted to this system at an insignificant expense by the employees on the line.

Further particulars and reasonable terms for Licenses to apply the System will be supplied on request.

The system is also patented in India.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

Yerrowda is generally a popular meet and a very large field assembled there the welcome rain of the last 48 hours probably having given them more or less certainty of scent and a good run; scent indeed proved almost too good, for the hounds raced after their first jack as if he were in full view. After drawing the well known Yerrowda nullah blank, the huntsman feeling sure there must be game about, especially as one or two dead horses had lately been put on the nullah, tried back nearer the Jail, and when nearly through the wood a hue was found which took the hounds right through the field and along the nullah already drawn, the jack evidently making for the Kalas ford; but he was pressed too hard to dare to cross the broad river, so twisting round he made for a small tributary stream into which the hounds knocked him and finished him off. Mrs. Bather, riding extremely well throughout this run, most deservedly got the brush. The parallel nullah which runs out on the Lohagoan road was next tried, but this was full of hares. Colonel Sheringham drew the hounds off to the more open country where a jack was soon viewed by one of the field some distance ahead. The hounds were soon on his line and the scent being extraordinary he was quickly run into and rolled over near Lohagoan, one hound especially distinguishing himself, a big handsome fellow called, Statesman. The jack was such a mangy beast, the master declined to remove his brush and mask. All but about a dozen sportsmen now went home but the hounds were taken on to draw what several years ago used to be a nice sugar covert, finding no sugar there however the master decided to turn for home.

THE Coronation crown cut in the chalk on the Wye Downs, Kent, has been completed, and is conspicions for miles around. The work was accomplished by the students at the South-Eastern Agricultural College, who excavated many thousand barrow-loads of material in forming the crown. It is nearly 200ft in depth and 250ft across the widest part.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

DRAWN TEST MATCHES.

SOMERSET'S BIG FEAT.

LAWN TENNIS AT LEICESTER.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The ruin of the second England v. Australia match as well as the first has raised a fairly unanimous demand that in future tours of Australian teams in this country the test games shall be played out to a finish irrespective of the time occupied in arriving at a decision. In the event of continued bad weather the present arrangement is farcical, nor is it much better even when the sun shines and the wickets are dry, for then three days are not sufficient to admit of two great batting teams being dismissed twice. The experience of 1899 is eloquent enough proof of that. From the point of view of the Australians themselves the existing system is most unsatisfactory. They travel for many thousands of miles primarily with the object of testing their strength against the best cricketing ability of the Mother Country, and it matters not if the weather be wet or if it be fine, no genuine contest is possible. Of the eight England v. Australia matches last played in this country only one has been decided, namely, the game at Lord's in 1899, which the Australians won. That in these circumstances, there should be a demand in favour of playing these games out to a finish is scarcely to be wondered at. What then, is the objection to the adoption of this plan? It is alleged in the first place that to devote a whole week to a test match would interfere seriously with county cricket. One is disinclined so believe that it would, or that it would serve in any way to destory interest in the county championship competition. Rightly considered, that competition is only a means to an end—namely, the improvement of cricket generally—it is not an end in itself. The championship is an admirable means of maintaining interest in the game, but it should not be made a fetish. As to the amount of interference with the competition that would be entailed by setting apart a week for each test match it would not be very great. Eleven or at most twelve players would be withdrawn from the fifteen first-class counties—that is all. Their absence would not prevent the ordinary county matches from being played. It would on the contrary exercie the very benefical effect of permitting the county committees to give trials in important games to their coming men. The county that would suffer most had the proposed plan been adopted this season would be Yorkshire, but Yorkshire could afford to dispense with the services of Jackson, Hirst, Rhodes, and even Taylor, and still hold a reasonable chance of success against any of its rivals.

Hail Somerset! Conqueror of mighty counties! The plucky and brilliant men of the West will soon cease to be "a team of surprises", for they will surprise us no longer. In the course of a week they have brought low those lions of the North—Lancashire and Yorkshire—and their latest victory is even more creditable than their first. For Yorkshire was at full strength: Lancashire was not. Moreover, Somerset was the only county to defeat the champions last season, and it is quite possible that the cidermen will retain that proud distinction during the present year. Keen supporters of Yorkshire cricket will not be greatly disturbed by this new pinprick. The Yorkshire Eleven itself, one feels sure, would rather be beaten by Somerset than by any other county. Both are inspired by the highest ideals of sportsmanship, and each, it is certain, will continue to regard the other with a respect engendered by battling with foemen worthy of their steel. The mention of steel, indeed, reminds us that the men of Sheffield cheered the victors, and Braund especially, with as much heartiness as they would have applauded their own side had it been fortunate enough to win. Yorkshire has been defeated only twice in the county championship competition since 1899, and on both occasions Somerset has been the destroying factor. Each time, too, the Westerners have won by sheer merit. Last year superior batting gave them the victory, this season they have defeated the champions both in attack and defence. If there was one department of the game in which the Yorkshiremen had hitherto shown themselves to be invincible it was in bowling. So far as mere reputation went Braund and Cranfield could not compare with Rhodes Hirst, Haigh, and Jackson, but it was in the field that Somerset proved to be superior. Furthermore, the wicket was soft throughout the match, precisely the kind of pitch that one would have expected to find the Yorkshire bowlers using to the greatest advantage. Somerset were fortunate enough to bat first, but though this perhaps helped them somewhat it does not explain Yorkshire's overthrow. In a low-scoring match neither team's batting collapsed: the contest was keenly fought out and Somerset proved themselves the batter team on the day's play by 34 runs. The bowling on both sides was magnificent. For Yorkshire, Jackson and Haigh and for Somerset Braund met with most success. Braund, indeed was the hero of the match, for besides scoring 31 and 34 he captured fifteen wickets for 71 runs, an effort which will make his place in the test matches secure and also make Surrey lament still more that she ever allowed so great a cricketer to slip through her hands.

The Leicester Lawn Tennis meeting secured the best entry of any tournament so far this season, a circumstance that arose from the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard entertained a large house party of some of the foremost players of the day, among whom were R. F. and H. L. Doherty, C. H. L. Cazalet, H. S. Mahony, Miss Studman, and Miss Robb, who, with their host and hostess, assured interesting play in every event and, given fine weather, the success of the meeting, which has been revived after a lapse of seven years. Besides those mentioned, an Irishman and former famous player rejoicing in the pseudonym of "V. O. S. M'Gregor" appeared upon the scene, and showed that only practice is needed to once more put him at the top of the tree. His style of play very closely resembles that of J. Pin, and but for lack of condition he would probably have accounted for all his opponents. The poor entry at Chiswick Park was to some extent affected by this three days' meeting at Leicester, but if the latter could claim the advantage in that respect they were no better served in the matter of weather, which was as unsatisfactory as it well could be. By dint of curtailing the matches, however, the programme was got through by the stipulated time, and although the courts got very cut up and sticky, owing to the heavy rain, much interesting play took place. M'Gregor won the opening set against Hillyard, but lost the next two.

The winner was unexpectedly defeated by Cazalet in the second round, but Cazalet retired, at a later stage in favour of H. L. Doherty, whose brother did the same after taking a set from Viccars. The first prize fell to Mahony, who reached the final without encountering anyone of note, and then received a walk over from the younger Doherty. The champions defeated Cazalet and Hillyard in the final of the doubles after loosing the opening set, the winners having put out Mahony and M'Gregor, with the loss of a set, in the second round. Owing two-sixths, R. F. Doherty defeated M'Gregor in the handicap singles, after the latter had made a splendid fight and captured the first set. H. L. Doherty and Miss Studman in the mixed doubles disposed of Mahony and Mrs. Hillyard—6 1, 4 6, 8 6—and Cazalet and Miss Robb in the final at 6 3,

committee on this occasion by complaints of unevenness which, if justifiable, may be as usual wholly ascribed to the state of the weather. If the improvement in the elements is continued much interesting play will be seen, for with H. L. Doherty, S. H. Smith, F. L. Riseley, H. S. Mahony, and C. H. Cazalet engaged, the concluding stages will be very well worth a journey to see. Besides the above it is pleasing to find A. Dod among the competitors, while Captain Fleming's performances in really good company will be watched with interest. He carried all before him at the Edinburgh tournament, and his nine years absence in India seems to have affected his play very little. Mrs. Pickering, Miss Robb, and Miss Martin as defender of the singles will lend plenty of excitement to the ladies' events; while the fact that J. B. Thistlethwaite and C. E. Hunter, the well-known Lancashire players, hold the doubles cups, will be an attraction to all local players. Under the guidance of F. Roper as hon. Secretary and B. C. Evelegh as referee and handicapper the tournament only requires a fine week to be as great a success as usual.

The chief event at Fixby on Saturday was the final for the amateur Golf championship—two rounds of the course, 36 holes—between H. D. Gaunt, Huddersfield, and W. P. Wightman, Ravenscliffe. The first round should have commenced at 10-40, but it was fully half an hour after that that play commenced. The weather was promising early, but when more than half the course had been covered a sharp shower fell, driving players and spectators to shelter. The players, however, soon resumed, and the rest of the round was traversed in fine weather, the sun coming out. The second round was not commenced till some time after two o'clock, when the weather had greatly improved, and it continued fine through the round, the only disadvantage arising being the strong wind which blew from the north-west. Gaunt started badly, driving his first into the laurels, but he managed to halve the first hole in five. The second and third were halved, each one in four. At the fourth Wightman twice got out of bounds and gave up to the hole, but he won the fifth and sixth, making him one up. He won the seventh, and at the eighth was two up. Gaunt got the ninth, and thus was one down at the turn. Wightman took the tenth; the eleventh was halved in four, but Gaunt won the twelfth during the rainstorm, and was then only one down. He also won the thirteenth, making them all square. The fourteenth Gaunt won, and was one up, but the fifteenth was taken by Wightman, and the game was all square once more. The sixteenth was halved in four, but at the seventeenth Gaunt was one up again. The last hole in the first round was won by Wightman, making the game all square. The round was remarkable for very good driving on the part of both players, but Wightman had generally the advantage. Gaunt's approach shots were not as good as he usually makes, and his putting was a little unfortunate. When the players turned out for the second round there was a very large following, and the play was witnessed with great interest. The first hole was halved in four, but at the second Wightman got on the green with his first, a somewhat lucky drive, and he won the hole with ease, Gaunt being unfortunate with his drives and approach. The third was halved in four by some good play, but the fourth Wightman won in five to six, making him two up. The fifth was cleverly won by Gaunt, but at the sixth, when he had a chance of halving, his ball struck his opponents and placed it in the hole, making Wightman two up. The next whole Wightman took in four to five, and was three up. At the eighth Gaunt got into the ditch, but he recovered in fine fashion, and with a beautiful putt got down in four, and the hole was halved. At the ninth Gaunt got in a poor drive, and lay badly near the top of the hill, and Wightman was down in five to six, and thus was four up at the turn. Things looked somewhat black for the Huddersfield player, but he kept his nerve. The tenth was halved in five, but Gaunt won the eleventh in three to four. He also won the twelfth in four to five, and reduced Wightman's lead by two. The next he should have taken in three, but missed his putt, and it was halved in four. Gaunt won the fourteenth in six to seven, and looked to have a good chance. He however, got bunkered badly, and though he recovered well the hole went to Wightman who also took the sixteenth, and won the match with three up and two to play, amid applause. In addition to the amateur championship, there was a bogey competition, first and second class, in which there were three ties for the first place.

A good deal is being made of the performance o the Yorkshire champion, W. Call, in swimming th hundred yards back stroke in min. 14 2-5 sec. Call it is stated, has been prompted to put in a claim for the record, and it is pointed out that this time was beaten some years ago by Charles Martin, the Glasgow swimmer. Call's effort was undoubtedly a meritorious one, and, so far as we are able to gather, is the best made by any Englishman in a bath. The present back-stroke champion is Frank Battersby of Stockport, but to some extent it is a courtesy title only. The Amateur Swimming Association have not yet decided a race of that nature under its auspices, but a similar event is annually promoted by the National Life Saving Society, and it is this race which Battersby has won for the past three years. And although the time is inferior to that recorded of Call at the Selby Club's recent gala, it must be borne in mind that Battersby's efforts were made in open water, in the Highgate pond, and, as no one will dispute, good times are much easier of performance in a bath than in open water. The nature of Call's swim only serves to make the decision of the Committee of the A.S.A. not to promote a similar race this year all the more regrettable. There would then have been an opportunity afforded Call of meeting one of the finest exponents we have yet seen in the Stockport swimmer. But we are not without hope, however, that the race may be promoted during the present season. The A.S.A. have suggested 150 yards as the distance to be swum. This will probably be found to be too much, for back swimming is very exhausting. It may also be pointed out that this year the National Life Saving Society have omitted the back-stroke race from their programme, a decision probably arrived at in deference to the A.S.A. proposal to institute a recognised championship. Saturday last was the day fixed for the completion of the games in the first round of the National Water Polo Championship. The decision of the A.S.A. Committee to reject the entry of Blackheath Harriers on the ground that they were not directly affiliated to the Southern Counties Association gave Nautilus a walk over. Amateur defeated Worthing, last year's finalists and Southern champions, at Wimbledon somewhat unexpectedly by six goals to none. T. Barratt, late of Burslem, who is a bath superintendent in the Southern district, assisted Amateur, and the international's services were exceedingly useful to the winners. The Cheshire champions, Hyde Seal, travelled to Warrington the other evening and overthrew the locals by four goals to none. Thursday night, at the Conington-street bath saw the Aston team making a capital effort against Leicester, but the Midland champions were easy victors, scoring six goals the while Aston managed to get a brace. In the next round Leicester will have to meet Nautilus in a London bath, Amateur will oppose Otter, Hyde will have Manchester Swan as the visiting team, and Bradford will travel to Stockton. The other games in the second round are:—Mayfield v. Osborne, St. Helens v. Burslem, Wigan v. Everton, Horesey v. Polytechnic.

EAST SHAVES WEST.

THE Indians at Hamption Court are now allowed to leave the camp and visit the neighbouring towns. The Other day a number of them invaded a barber's shop, and sat down on the chairs. One of them, who could speak a little English, said they did not want to be shaved, but he himself was a barber, and he was willing to shave anynody on the premises. A customer volunteered to undergo the operation, whereupon the Indian at once doffed his turban, bared his arms, and expeditiously perrormed the work to the admiration and amusement of some 300 people who crowded around the shop door.

THE story is going round that the most venerable among the Westminster Abbey office-holders regard the Coronation temporary structure erected with such marvellous resemblance to the ancient building itself as a veritable pice of devil's work. "It is very clever", remarked a visitor to one of the clergy the other day. "Yes", was the reply. "it is wickedly clever". Certainly this addition, as weather-stained in appearance as the walls built by Henry III., is one of the most wonderful bits of stage effect ever built.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

There was rain in all the affected districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for week ending 28th June. The fall was below an inch except in one taluka of Kaira, Sholapur, Nasik Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha, where it ranged from one to two inches. Since the close of the week good falls have been reported from all District of the Deccan and Karnatak, were more rain is, however, urgently wanted for sowing There has been no useful rain yet in Gujarat and Kathiawar, The prices of food-grains rose in all the affected districts and Native States except Mudhol.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result is a decrease of 4,015 persons relieved, as compared with the numbers for the preceding week:—

	Preceding week	Week under report	Increase	Decrease
Workers	150,278	146,294	...	3,984
Dependants	18,614	18,313	...	301
Gratuitously relieved in Poor-house and villages	71,897	71,167	270	...
Total	240,789	236,774	...	Net 4015

The numbers on relief works, including dependants have varied as follows:—

	Increase.		Decrease.
Panch Mahals	4,60	Kaira	7,90
Surat	655	Ahmedabad	1,234
Sholapur	539	Khandesh	687
Ahmednagar	294	Bijapur	383
Poona	166	Broach	236
		Belgaum	36

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except Belgaum, Kaira Ahmednagar and Surat, were they have decreased by 1960, 349, 243 and 9 respectivly. Three large works in Kaira and one in Broach and one small works in Ahmedabad and one in the Panch Mahals wete closed. One large work in Kaira and two small works in Ahmedabad and one in the Panch Mahals were opened,

NOTES FROM GOA.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A PRIEST.

OUR Panjim correspondent writing on the 4th instant says:—The Vicar of the Church of Revora has been acquitted of the charge of incendiarism and destruction of parochial books, and is declared perfectly innocent, the court being inclined to believe that the clerk of the church and about half a dozen of parishioners who had deposed against the priest are likely the real culprits, and that they entered the parochial house in order to rob the priest and destroy the church records and account books, tying thereafter the priest to a tree in the compound and subsequently deposing before the police magistrate that the Vicar himself had done all this mischief and tied himself to the tree. The Court's decision has given general satisfaction. The priest is the brother of Dr. De Souza of Rangoon, a Bachelor in Theology, and a much respected clergyman.

At last we have had an abundant fall of rain with every appearance of its continuance, which has gladdened the hearts of the agriculturists.

Much sympathy is felt for the unfortunate widow of Major Galrao who died at the Apollo Hotel in Bombay, when he was about to leave for Paris to undergo an operation for the removal of a cancerous tumour. Mrs. Galrao has returned to this city.

The concert at Marmagos under the auspices of the amiable British Consul, Mr. Pemberton, which was arranged for the Coronation Day, along with numerous sports and had to be put off on account of the sudden illness of King Edward VII, took place at the Marmagoa Palace and was a brilliant affair, due in a great measure to the kindness of Mesdames Bramby, Pereira and Nunes, and Mademoiselle Fialho, who took part in the concert. At its termination a dance was got up, which lasted till the early hours of the morning. There is no man at Marmagoa who enjoys greater popularity than Mr. Pemberton, who has been nearly twenty years in this country. An address was read and presented to the British Consul on these day of the intended Coronation, wherein the Goans express their deep gratitude to the British Nation for the many privileges they enjoy in British India, and facilities for earning their daily bread and amassing money in business which they carry on in competition with Parsis and Mahomedans, thus enabling them to provide their families with every comfort. The Consul thanked the assemblage, and promised to convey their excellent sentiments to the proper authorities, adding that personally he held a very high opinion of the Goanese.

THE ESCAPE OF CONVICTS IN CEYLON.

THIRTY STILL AT LARGE.

The particulars of the escape of seventy-five convicts at Mahara on June 28th are already known to our readers. Mr. R. W. Byrde, Superintendent of Police, Colombo, who went down to the jail with a posse of Constables immediately on hearing of the escape, was busily engaged throughout the two following days in connection with the capture of the fugitives and only returned to Colombo on July 1st, evidently after a very trying time there. Seen by a Press representative Mr. Byrde said that several more fugitives were captured the previous day and that there were only thirty prisoners still at large but the search was being continued far and wide by police and the native headmen. Talking of the result of the melee when the convicts broke loose from their warders, both Police and Jail Guards, Mr. Byrde said that two were shot dead and nine wounded, one in the latter category being badly wounded by a rifle-shot but he is expected to recover. The other wounded prisoners are believed to be more or less serious, but not fatally injured. Asked as to whether any of the Police or Jail guards had been seriously injured, Mr. Byrde said they were not, though some had certainly been severely handled. The captured convicts are now secured in the Jail and the usual work of the prisoners has been resumed, Mr. South, the Superintendent of the Jail, has been given additional assistance for the surveillance of the men and the force of constables taken up by Mr. Byrde was brought back to Colom bo with the exception of a few who were to strengthen the guard. It is not known yet what punishment will be meted out to the delinquents, for so far no proceedings have been taken against them, Mr. Inspector Morris is at present in charge of the Police there, Mr. Attygalle having returned.

DR. "JIM" AND THE CAPE CONSTITUTION.

IN a letter to the "Times" Dr. Jameson records the view which Mr. Rhodes took of the question of suspending the Cape Constitution. Mr. Rhodes said to him, not once but many times, that what he favoured was "a temporary suspension of one year or more". Dr. Jameson asks "how anyone acquainted with the Cape Colony (and not prejudiced by considerations of interest) can fail to be of Mr. Rhodes's mind. Can such a one deny:

1. That, as the debates during the last Parliamentary Session were speedily followed by a racial agitation throughout the Colony and by armed rebellion, so now the reassembling of the House before the passions of the war have had even a little time to cool would be followed by controversy, and racial controversy, about the war?

2. That, given suspension, a far larger measure of amnesty to rebels would be possible?

3. That the raising of any racial controversy in the House must revive the Africander ideal, give a new lease to the power of the Bond outside, and drive many excellent, loyal Dutchmen who, left to themselves only want peace and peace from politics willy-nilly into an active, pro-Africander camp?

4. That, in view of the virtual equality of numbers on the Bond and Progressive sides of the House, conjoined with the superior organisation and political sagacity of the former, the present Cape Ministry would be practically under Bond control?

5. The federation being, admittedly, the one ultimate security and base of any lasting peace throughout South Africa, the Colony must gain, not lose, in any general determining council of South African states, if represented by a committee appointed by the Imperial Government rather than by the Ministry of Sir Gordon Sprigg?

Dr. Jameson adds: 'I am convinced that our shortest cut, if not our only road, to a return to the Constitutional system is by a brief interval from Constitutional government in the Cape Colony. Our choice is between that, I believe, and a collapse of the system.

Mr. Moor, the Acting Premier of Natal, has, states a "Standard" message from Durban, declined to express an opinion regarding the suspension of the Cape Constitution, but strongly opposed any such idea in connexion with Natal.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MAD MULLAH.

THE CAPTURE OF A GUN-RUNNING DHOW

THE Aden correspondent of the "Times of India" writing on the 24th ultimo says:—The Mad Mullah, has been giving much trouble of late, having been reinforced by the Mijertein Somalis the sheikh of which tribe has recently taken unto wife some near relation of the Mad Mullah. The most annoying aspect of the new alliance is that the Mijertein Somalis have one or two accessible ports, where rifles and other munitions of war can be easily landed, and so the coast which the British men-of-war have to watch is considerably extended. Captain Pears, of H.M.S. Perseus, who is the senior naval officer at Aden, found that the men-of-war themselves were quite unable to capture dhows laden with munitions of war, as upon observing one of his Majesty's ships the people in any dhow promptly consigned to the deep any contraband goods they might have, and, when boarded, presented no feature other than a peaceful trading dhow. So Captain Pears tried other tactics. He procured a couple of dhows, and placed each in charge of one of his officers, sending with him half a dozen blue-jackets and a warrant officer, while retaining a certain number of Arabs on board to present the appearance of a trading dhow. Each dhow was further fitted with a 3-pounder forward, the blue-jackets and warrant officers were armed with rifles and cutlasses, and the officer himself carried a revolver. One of these armed dhows was commanded by Lieutenant Bevan, who on the 2nd instant, was cruising on the Arabian coast, when he observed a dhow of suspicious appearance heading towards the African coast. One of the Arab crew was sent aloft to wave a cloth, and, on observing this, the strange dhow approached closer; but, probably observing the 3-pounder in the bow of Lieutenant Bevan's craft, she suddenly turned completely round and steered direct for the shore. The breech was then about two miles distant, and Lieutenant Bevan ordered a blank charge to be fired across the enemy's bow to induce her to stop; but instead of complying with the polite request, the strange dhow replied with several rifle shots. Some half dozen bullets immediately flew over the British craft, one narrowly missing Lieutenant Bevan, who, with the exception of the Arab steering, was the only one exposed. Another blank charge was fired, but again the reply was rifle bullets, whereupon Lieutenant Bevan ordered shell to be fired. Several shots took effect on the hull of the chase, until one shell cut the halyards of the sail, which clattered down on deck. The two dhows were quickly close together, and none too soon, as they were then only half a mile off the beach. As Lieutenant Bevan's dhow steered alongside the other, a tall Arab on the poop of the chase, whose left arm was hanging loosely at his side, having evidently been wounded, raised a rifle with his right hand and pointed it point blank at the petty officer, who was only a few feet away. Before he could pull the trigger, Lieutenant Bevan brought him down with his revolver, and with his fall all opposition ceased. The decks of the captured dhow presented the appearance of a shambles. The man steering had been killed by a shell which crashed through the stern bulwark of the dhow and almost cut him in two, while another man had his legs almost severed from his body. The gunner had been shot hanging down the mast, and it was found that several shots had struck it, though it still remained erect. Concealed in the dhow were sixty-four rifles, and in her hold was found a large quantity of materials for making gunpowder and several tons of lead for manufacturing bullets. Soon after the contraband goods had been transferred to Lieutenant Bevan's dhow and the prize taken in tow the Perseus hove in sight and the gallant officer was enabled to make an immediate report to his commanding officer who complimented him upon his successful adventure. The whole of the crew of the prize with exception of the three mentioned jumped overboard and swam for the shore and no attempt was made to intercept them. The two who were killed were buried by the Mahomedans among the Lieutenant's crew and the one shot by Lieutenant Bevan who had been previously wounded by a shell was carried on to Aden where he died soon after arrival. There were no casualties among Lieutenant Bevan's crew.

WAR STORES FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

A BIRMINGHAM COMPANY FINED.

At the Mansion House on Wednesday (June 18), the Birmingham Safe Company, Limited, Coleshill street, Birmingham, were summoned before Alderman Sir H.D. Davies, M.P., by the Custom House authorities for that they, being exporters or shippers of a wooden box containing an iron safe, which safe contained explosives as defined by the Explosive Act 1875, namely, 4,000 percussion caps, did between the 16th and 17th May fail or neglect to enter the same at the Customs House, contrary to the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876. Mr. Ward prosecuted on behalf of the Custom House; Mr. Bodkin appeared for the defence and said the defendant company would plead guilty.

Mr. Ward said the percussion caps were concealed between the inner and outer casing of one of the safes. The undesirability of secreting explosives and sending them away without entry at the Custom House was obvious, and the Custom House authorities asked for the imposition of the full penalty of £100.

Mr. Bodkin, for the defence, said that one of the directors of the company became acquainted some years ago with a gentleman named Mohammed Khan—a Persian gentleman living in Teheran. Mohammed Khan suggested that there should be an arrangement between himself and the company for the manufacture of a certain number of iron safes and for the shipping and greasing of certain obsolete rifles which he had purchased from the Austrian and Roumanian Governments. The rifles when shipped and greased, and without any woodwork, Mohammed Khan suggested, might be packed in the inner lining of the safe. Some samples of percussion caps came from abroad, and one of the boxes containing 4,000 was put by mistake by an employe in one one of the safes without knowledge of and contrary to the orders of the directors of the company. There was no ground whetever for the suggestion made in certain newspapers that they were intended for the Boers.

The Alderman said that if employes were able to send such things to a friendly nation they might at some future time be sent to our enemies. He imposed a penalty of £100 but without costs.

EXIT CARLISM.

REPORTED PROJECT TO RECOG NISE KING ALFONSO.

AN "Express" telegram, dated Madrid June 17th says:—A meeting of Carlist chiefs will shortly be held at Barcelona, at which, it is believed, they will decide to recognise King Alfonso as the lawful King of Spain, and agree to make no further attempts to rise.

Should this decision be arrived at, it, it will be of the utmost importance to Spain.

There is no gain-saying the importance of such a step, for, although Carlism is by no means a formidable force to Spain—the possibility of the Carlists acknowledging King Alfonso is proof of this—yet it has to be reckoned with as a rallying point for disaffection.

Discontent born of poverty, hunger, and taxation is everywhere prevalent in Spain, and inflames the spirit of revolution which is always ready to break out anew and is not particular under which banner it fights, be it Carlism, Republicanism, Anti-Clericalism, or Separatism.

The exit of Carlism from the strife of Spanish politics may lead to an endeavour on the part of the Spaniards to work for the good of their country under their young King, who, if report speaks truly, is animated by the greatest zeal for its welfare.

Don Carlos, who claims the Spanish throne as Charles VII., is not a serious figure in European politics. Born in 1848, he came prominently to the fore in the last Carlist rising of 1873. At the close of this struggle he went to France whence he was expelled in 1881. Then he settled in Venice.

Don Jaime's political qualifications are unknown. He was born at Vevey, Switzerland 32 years ago, and joined the Russian Army. During the last war in China he fought with his regiment, the Lubny Dragoons.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

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In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

DEEDS THAT LIVE.

HERO OF THE RODDAM ARRIVES IN ENGLAND.

CAPT. FREEMAN'S STORY.

THROUGH GLOOM, FIERY HAIL, AND A BOILING SEA.

SCARRED and crippled, Captain Edward William Freeman, of the steamship Roddam, first survivor of St. Pierre to reach England, arrived in London on June 18th.

The Roddam was the only vessel in St. Pierre Harbour which escaped when Mont Pelee suddenly opered that terrible May morning, and scattered death and destruction on every side. To Captain Freeman be the credit. For nine hours after the eruption the gallant skipper stood at his post, undergoing terrible suffering, and guided the Roddam safely to St. Lucia.

The crew lay about the deck, dead and dying; the ship was on fire fore and aft; hot dust from the crater drifted into every nook and cranny, and the air was filled with sulphurous fumes. Yet the captain stuck to the bridge, heedless of his injuries and not until all the other survivors had been cared for, after the Roddam dropped anchor in St. Lucia at five o'clock that afternoon, did he seek medical aid.

When Captain Freeman called at the "Express" office the other evening, accompanied by the "Express" special correspondent from Martinique, he referred to this act of heroism in the most matter of fact way, not regarding it as anything out of the ordinary.

MOUNTAIN WAS SEEN TO OPEN.

"It wasn't any garden party", said Captain Freeman reflectively when recounting his experinces. "Sun, hot dust, sulphur, dead seamen, bad burns—not a pleasant combination, was it? I think I may be pardoned if I say that that trip from St. Pierre to St. Lucia is rather hazy in my mind—rather like a nightmare with a hospital at the end.

"We got into St. Pierre at 6-30 on the morning of May 8th. The Roddam dropped anchor in the roads, about 450 yards from shore.

"It was Ascension Day. I wanted to work cargo, but being a public holiday, the niggers were enjoying themselves. So we were idle. Our agent, Mr. Joseph Polusoneau, came aboard about 7-45—I should say he started to come aboard. He was alongside in a dinghy. Just then Pelee let go.

"What was it like? Just a big explosion—muffled but heavy. I looked towards the mountain, and saw it open at the side and a big black cloud rolled out, ever so smoothly and quickly, down towards St. Pierre. It was an awful thing—a fascinating thing. It reminded me of a cat creeping upon a mouse.

ST. PIERE OVERWHELMED.

"As it neared the town the cloud spread out fanwise. It got bigger and bigger. It seemed but a minute from the time we heard the explosion until the cloud swept out over the bay and hit the Roddam. The ship heeled over 30°, in the water, as though she had been struck by a giant hand. If we had open ports on the lower deck the ship would have filled and sunk at once. That was what happened, I am told to the cable ship, which was some distance from us.

"I jumped into the chart-room as the cloud neared the ship. I knew nothing on earth could withstand it. I remained in the chart-room a few moments, then realised it was a case of getting away quickly or not at all. I did not know whether any of the crew had survived or not.

I ran out of the chart-room through the rain of fire and dust, forward. I managed to let the cable go from the windlass. We lost the anchor and 15 fathoms of chain. I was not worrying about that however. I staggered back towards the bridge getting a fresh burn every step of the way.

"I gave the engine-rooms 'full speed astern.' It so happened that the second and third engineers were below and so were unhurt. Steam pressure was low and the Roddam moved slowly through the water. My hands were burned so badly I could not grasp the handle of the telegraph instrument, but managed to move it with my elbows.

"The first and second officers could not be seen anywhere. One of the sailors told me that ten of the crew were dead and that seventeen had jumped overboard.

"For more than an hour we drifted about in the darkness. Every few minutes fresh puncheons of rum lying on shore awaiting shipment would catch fire and flare up, thus enabling me to see the shore and keep off. The fall of dust was thick and constant. It got in my eyes, nose, and ears.

JUMPED INTO A BOILING SEA.

"The sense of suffocation was worse than the pain of my burns—worse than the heat, fierce and scorching though it was. I felt as though my breath was going from me. The hot air dried up my throat. I remember dimly that I said to myself, 'My God, how long is this going to take to kill me?' It seemed to me that I was a painfully long time dying.

"Hot dust and cinders still fell in a thick, steady shower, as we finally cleared the harbour. Eighteen inches of fine grey dust covered the charred and warped deck. The ship was a floating furnace. Rigging, tarpaulins, deck houses, boats, all were ablaze. The forecastle was in flames and the fire almost beyond control.

"Dead and dying lay everywhere. I sent the remnant of the crew that could walk, save a man at the wheel, and one forward, down into the stokehold to fire up.

The people of St. Pierre did not die instantly. While the Roddam drifted near shore I saw hundreds of frenzied men and women rushing wildly through the flames at the south end of the city. Scores hurled themselves into the sea which was practically boiling on the surface.

"It was not a 'fire cloud' which destroyed the city. The flames came afterwards, and were caused by the fall of red-hot ashes.

"What a sight the Roddam was when we entered St. Lucia that afternoon! Flaky grey ashes ankle deep every where; four men dead on the after-deck, and five other corpses forward in strange attitudes. The chief engineer was sitting in a deck chair outside the engine-room entrance, dead with his head a little on one side, and his hands resting on his thighs as if in easy sleep. Below were groaning seamen covered with frightful burns.

THE FIGURE ON THE BRIDGE.

"I was on the bridge, face blackened, hands frightfully swollen, so that I could not hold to any support, hair and moustache clogged with ashes.

"Don't mind me; look after the poor fellows below," said Captain Freeman when found by Mr. Dennehy, the Colonial surgeon, staggering about on the bridge in a state of collapse.

"I have during many years of experience as a surgeon abroad seen marvellous examples of what our British sailors can endure", said Mr. Dennehy at the time, "but a better example of pluck, presence of mind, and endurance in the face of appalling danger than that exhibited by Captain Freeman cannot be found".

Captain Freeman is tall, broad-shouldered, and clean-shaven, with keen grey eyes and a cheery good-humoured smile. He is thirty-five years old, and was born in Suffolk.

He came from Barbados on the Royal Mail steamer Arzato, which landed him at Plymouth on June 18th.

CAPTAIN FREEMAN'S REWARD.

Nine hundred pounds has already been subscribed for the widows and children of those who lost their lives on board the Roddam during the eruption at St. Pierre, and it is expected that this sum will be greatly increased. Captain Freeman, the heroic skipper of the Roddam, expresses the hope that some of the money subscribed to the Lord Mayor's Fund for the St. Vincent sufferers may be diverted to the Roddam subscription.

As for Captain Freeman's reward, the underwriters of the vessel are shortly to meet to decide upon the amount of the recompense to be given him for saving his ship. He will be presented with the Royal Humane, the Albert, and the Shipmasters medals, and entertained at a banquet at Liverpool.

WAS CRONJE AT VEREENIGING?

A CAPETOWN correspondent of the "Morning Post" says, that one of the most effective advocates for peace among the Boer leaders was General Cronje. The story goes that General Cronje was nominated to take part in the Vereeniging Conference, that he sailed from St. Helena on the Barracouta, and was landed quietly at Simonstown, whence he was rushed up to Vereeniging by rail. It is said that his influence turned the day. The story is interesting enough to repeat, but it bears a curious family likeness to the yarns which made out that General French had occupied Dundee when as a fact he was amoying Schoeman at Colesburg. Whether he were or were not at Vereeniging however, it is to be hoped that the peace has General Cronje's approval. The "Daily Telegraph's" war correspondent says he has been informed by an officer from Capetown that General Cronje was brought from St. Helena to South Africa to confewith Lord Milner about the best mode of repatriating the prisoners of war. His visit was kept a State secret. He left Capetown about the middle of last month on the transport Canada on his return to St. Helena.

At the recent annual meeting of the shareholders of Reuter's Telegram Company, Admiral Sir J. C. D. Hay, the Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said they would rejoice at the termination of hostilites in South Africa. From the first to last they had had no fewer than 108 special correspondents acting for them during the war, and the shareholders would be pleased to learn that they had been remarkably fortunate in escaping injury in the discharge of their duties.

THE KING ON PEACE.

"MUTUAL CO-OPERATION AND GOODWILL"

THE Lord Mayor and City Corporation drove on Friday (June 13) to Buckingham Palace to present to the King the loyal congratulations of the City of London on the conclusion of peace. The civic dignitaries assembled at the Guildhall and proceeded to the Palace at half-past ten, the presentation of the address being fixed for an hour later. Numbers of spectators witnessed the departure and the procession was made in state by way of the embaukment and the Mall. The Councillors wore their mazarine robes, and drove in pair-horse broughams, followed by the Sheriffs in their scarlet gowns. The Lord Mayor in his state coach, preceded by the City Marshal, came last.

The procession reached the Palace at eleven o'clock, and drove into the quadrangle, whence they were conducted to the throne room. The Lord Mayor wore his ermine robe and City regalia, whilst the Aldermen were attired in their robes.

The damp morning which caused the carriages in which the procession drove to be closed rather interfered with the interest of the display, but the route at several points and particularly at the entrance to the Palace was crowded with people.

The civic authorities were conducted to the Throne Room, where His Majesty, surrounded by members of his household, was present with an address, which was read by the City Remembrancer.

The King, in reply, spoke as follows:—

"I thank you in my own name and in the Queen's for your loyal and dutiful address and for the congratulations which you tender us on the close of the war in South Africa. I heartily join in your expression of thankfulness to Almighty God at the termination of a struggle which while it has entailed on my people at home and beyond the seas so many sacrifices borne with admirable fortitude has secured a result which will give increased unity and strength to my Empire. The cordial and spontaneous exertions of all parts of my dominions as well as of your ancient and loyal City have done much to bring about this happy result.

"You give fitting expression to the admiration universally felt for the valour and endurance of the officers and of the men who have been engaged in fighting their country's battles. They have been opposed by a brave and determined people and have had to encounter unexampled difficulties. These difficulties have been cheerfully overcome by steady and persistent effort and those who were our opponents will now, I rejoice to think, become our friends. It is my earnest hope that by mutual cooperation and good will the bitter feelings of the past may speedly be replaced by ties of loyalty and friendship, and that an era of peace and prosperity may be in store for South Africa".

THE COUNTY COUNCIL RECEIVED.

After the departure of the Lord Mayor and other civic dignitaries the chairman and members of the London County Council were introduced to the Royal presence and Mr. McDougall Chairman of the Council read an address which congratulated His Majesty upon the cessation of hostilities in South Africa and expressed satisfaction that the victory, gained by the King's devoted and brave troops was to be followed by the introduction of representative institutions which are the glory and mainstay of the empire. It also expressed the hope that His Majesty's reign might be marked by happiness and progress, which alone could flourish under conditions of peace.

The King made the following reply:—

thank you for your address and for your expressions of loyalty and affection towards myself and the Queen. I rejoice with you at the thought that the victory which has crowned the perseverance and bravery of my forces will pave the way for the extension to the regions newly added to my Empire of that system of Government which will with God's blessing, bring to South Africa the peace and prosperity that have in every quarter of the globe followed its establishment. The readiness with which my subjects throughout the Empire have borne their part in the arduous campaign, now happily at an end, cannot fail to draw them still more closely together in bonds of loyalty and affection, and I confidently believed that the good feeling which is being displayed between those who were so recently opponents augurs well for the future of that vast country which has been added to the dominions of the Crown".

Lord Monkswell, the Vice Chirman of the Council, and Mr. Henry Clarke, the Deputy-Chairman of the Council, were then presented to the King.

MILITARY OFFICER CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

REMARKABLE ALLEGATIONS.

CAPTAIN HENRY EDWARD BAKER, of Charlton Terrace, Bayswater, was charged on remand before Sir A. de Rutzen at Bow Street on June 13th with incurring a debt and liability to Lizzie Bainbridge Le Fleming to the amount of £2,000, and fraudulently obtaining credit for that amount by means of false pretences. Mr. Bodkin, who appeared for the prosecution, said the facts would show that the prisoner had also obtained by fraudulent pretences various other large sums of money amounting in the aggregate to about £9,000, and probably would disclose offences under the Larceny Acts. At the present time the prisoner was a bankrupt with debts amounting to £41,194 and assets absolutely nil and Mrs. Le Fleming was a creditor for over £10,000. The prisoner retired from the Army in 1899 and afterwards became connected with the Eagle Insurance Company, and also with a firm of stockbrokers. His bankruptcy proceedings disclosed the fact that at the time he made the acquaintance of the prosecutrix he was in a hopelessly insolvent position, though he represented himself to her as a man of considerable means and skilled in the investment of moneys. In October, 1895, the prisoner persuaded Mrs. Le Fleming (at that time Miss Bell) to deposit some railway securities she held to the amount of about £4 000 with his bankers, holding out the promise to her that he could obtain for her a very much larger percentage than she was receiving for her money. The prisoner then proceeded to obtain advances for himself on these securities, and with the money he speculated upon the Stock Exchange, spent a considerable portion in betting on the turf, and with the rest repaid loans to money-lenders. In September, 1896, Miss Bell entrusted him with £2,000 for the purpose of investing on her behalf further sums amounting in all to £10,000, were received by him for the same purpose, but the prisoner appeared to have used the whole of this money for his own purposes. When the prosecutrix became nervous as to her investments she applied to the prisoner, but not having been satisfied with his replies she consulted her solicitor. The prisoner then promised to return all the money, but nothing came of this promise except a dishonoured cheque for £373. An abortive judgment against him was subsequently obtained for £10,181.

THE CURSE OF SUGAR BOUNTIES.

The British Consul in Reunion, in a report for 1901, says:—

The sugar trade has been in a very unsatisfactory condition owing to the uncertainty planters were in as to the result of the negotiations regarding the Sugar Convention and to the action of the French Chamber, with regard to sugar bounties and drawbacks in France. The following figures have been supplied me by the courtesy of Monsieur Leon Colson, the President of the Reunion Chamber of Agriculture and will be of interest to the trade. The year 1901 alone shows a distinct drop in all prices from those ruling at the beginning of the year. Several planters have lately told me that unless prices improve, and a supply of dependable labour be procured, a large percentage of the land under sugar cultivation will be allowed to lie fallow and many sugar refinaries cease work. There seems but little doubt unfortunately that this colony will have to go through a severe crisis which will strain the resources of many planters and even refiners, to the breaking point, before the benefits of the Sugar Convention, which will not become operative before September 1903 are felt here. A great mass of sugar has been held back here in the hopes of better prices, and as sugar is not a commodity which will keep any length of time, this stock will now have to be put on the market, and will be entirely at the mercy of German and Austrian cartel and bounty-fed varieties. The outlook for sugar planters is therefore very poor for the next two years as the benefits of the Convention will not be much felt before the sale of the 1904 crop. On the other hand there can be no doubt of the future of sugar in this island (always, provided a proper supply of labour is obtained), as it is well situated and has a climate and a soil well adapted for this crop. The natural market for Reunion sugar would be India; and Indian rice ought in return to find a natural market here, but I fear that a variety of causes will long prevent this most desirable result.

DR. PARKER, who always has a few words ready to fit the occasion, stated recently that "some might call Kruger the most snivelling old hypocrite on the face of the earth, but as a Christian minister he was bound not to use such language". It reminds one of the conversation between two Scots. "If it were na' the Sawbath, Mac, I should be asking ye how much ye'd tak for that hay." "And if it were na' the Sawbath, Tammas, I should be saying twa pound." "An if it were na' the Sawbath, I should say ye can read it round to-morrow." They got that hay in.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

It has long been an acknowledged fact that the mercantile marine of Russia forms one of the weakest section of the national economy. Not that no efforts have been made to develop the shipping industry of Russia; during the last hundred years a quantity of regulations and decrees have been issued with a view to raising the position of this important branch of intercourse, but the results attained have been either nothing or next to nothing. A comparison with the mercantile marine of Finland brings out in a very striking way the backward state of the Russian shipping; thus, while in 1900 Russia possessed only 450 steamers with a total tonnage of 212,493 tons, and 1,735 sailing vessels with a total tonnage of 154,593 tons, the little Grand Duchy of Finland possessed in 1901 2,469 steamers and sailing ships of a total tonnage of 333,049 tons.—"The Mariner."

The "Review" points out that London property owners should at once take care that they are not vitiating their fire-policies by the erection of stands in front of their houses in connection with the Coronation procession, as it must be understood that the fire office is not liable for this extra risk.

Japanese dentists perform all their operations in teeth-drawing with the thumb and forefinger of one hand. The skill necessary to do this is acquired only after long practice, but when once it is obtained, the

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE Report of the Committee on the Education and Training of the Officers of the Army, while advising on the character of the instruction at present obtaining, and on that deemed advisable for the future, touches upon a point which is of more immediate interest to all officers who are now serving, and that point is the question of promotion. "It is useless," says the Report, "to expect a spirit of keenness for self-improvement in professional subjects if promotion be accorded to the slothful and unintelligent, if the diligent and quick-witted find that they gain nothing by those qualities, but are liable to be left behind in the race by those having the good fortune to possess connections and interest." The Report goes on to insist that the only chance of an improvement in military education, and of the consequent efficiency of the army, lies in "an honest system of promotion by merit following upon tests conducted in an honest and practical manner, honestly reported on and duly acted upon by the authorities. So long as mediocrity is permitted to pass muster, and signal ability to meet with no substantial recognition, it is useless to hope for any valuable results from verbal amendments in the Regulations." This is a grave indictment of the War Office system and of those who administer it. It imputes to the authorities that promotions and appointments are made by favouritism, while the claims of the zealous and deserving are not considered. But the Report only puts into words what has been the general feeling throughout the Service for some time past. It is believed that without a friend at headquarters preferment is not to be hoped for, and it is the general impression that one of the best and surest means to secure advancement lies in female advocacy. It is certain that things have altered at the Horse Guards since the Duke of Cambridge's time. His Royal Highness was a strong advocate of seniority, and his reason for this was, as he often said, because it was the safest and fairest way of granting promotion. He had perhaps a wider personal knowledge of the officers of the army than any one in it. But this very personal knowledge of those whose future was in his hands convinced him of the danger of promotion by selection only. He could point to many officers whom he knew as being eligible for advancement, but he was at the same time conscious of the practically certain existence of others whom he did not know who were equally deserving, and he was not prepared to ignore these claims in favour of the claims of those who might be brought immediately before him. So he held to the system of promotion by seniority, tempered by rejection, and refused to adopt the system of promotion by selection which is the gospel of to-day. But he left the War Office with a reputation for fairness and straight dealing which his successor does not at the present moment enjoy.

The transfer of General Lyttelton to Pretoria is no more than the accomplishment of what was generally expected when the war came to an end. He had been named for some time past as the undoubted successor to Lord Kitchener, and, indeed, he returned to South Africa a year ago for that particular purpose. General Lyttelton's is undoubtedly one of the best and brightest reputations made during the war. His high qualities as leader were fully proved, he showed both skill and self-reliance in the handling of troops, and was especially noticeable for his sound, solid sense, which ever gained him the trustful support of all under him. The fact that he was a rifleman commended him to Buller; and his own brigade, the one he took out to South Africa, and which was composed of rifle battalions, believed in him thoroughly, and would have followed him to the death. Lyttelton is a striking illustration of the truth that it is impossible to predict success in war from antecedents in peace time. Lyttelton before the Soudan campaign was not counted a great soldier. He was thought to be at his best in staff work, and he did much useful service in the field of politics when private secretary to his uncle, Mr. Gladstone. Lyttelton's great value in the closet was due to his extraordinarily retentive memory; he is a walking encyclopædia of facts, and in his youth often amused his friends by repeating whole pages of the "Army List" by heart.

The German Naval Budget for the year 1902 provides for a total expenditure of about £10,500,000, whereof some five and a half millions will be for new construction and repairs. No less than nine ironclads are under construction, without including the Kaiser-Karl-der-Grosse approaching completion, and the Kaiser-Barbarossa, which is practically finished. The battleships will be of two types, of 11,900 tons and 13,000 tons' displacement respectively. Of the larger type, two not yet named were laid down in 1901. For each of these a vote of £282,300 is to be taken. Upon the other two, one of which will be built at Wilhelmshaven, only a small sum will be spent. The total cost of a 13,000 ton battleship is estimated at about £1,243,000, and they will carry four guns of 11-inch calibre of a new type, expected to fire two shots in three minutes; eighteen 7-inch quick-firers; twenty-four smaller guns; and six torpedo tubes. The speed is to be 19 knots.

The Bermuda floating dock is to leave for her destination at once, the trial made at Sheerness last week being reported successful. The dock was sunk to a depth of fifty feet for the operation, and after the Sans Pareil had been floated into the dock, and safely moored, the water was pumped out until the battleship was left high and dry on the pontoon deck. The time occupied in berthing the vessel and in fixing and putting the shores in place was about two hours. The eight large circulating pumps were started shortly after two o'clock to clear the dock of water. In this part of the proceedings care has to be taken that both sides rise equally, otherwise a considerable strain may be thrown on the struts on one side. Pumping was continued until the tips of the propeller blades were showing and the spur or ram bow was well out of water. At three o'clock the pumps were stopped, and a fresh row of shores was put in position on each side. The operation was then continued until the ship was quite clear of the water. The dock is to be towed out to Bermuda by two powerful tugs, with a third as attendant. It will carry 600 tons of coal for the use of these vessels, and will therefore go direct to its destination.

"A Naval Officer and a Yachtsman" suggests in a long and interesting letter to the "Morning Post" that British yachtsmen shall be invited to form themselves into a society for the provision of scouts for the fleet. As presented in outline the proposal is an excellent one. The type of scout suggested is of the destroyer type, to steam twenty-five knots, to carry little or no armament, and to be fitted with gear for ætheric telegraphy. Since the cost of such scouts would be large, it is proposed that thirty or forty gentlemen might combine to build and man each of these vessels. Thus, the owners themselves would form the crew in time of war, the stokers and engineers being recruited, as far as possible, from the owners' employees. Each vessel would have on board three or four yachtsmen possessed of intimate knowledge of the French and English coasts, and be capable of navigating and piloting the scout. Each scout would also need two electrical engineers to look after the wireless telegraphy, and last, but not least, it is advised that a retired naval officer should captain every scout. "Such a craft," says the originator of the project, "steaming under letters of marque in war time, would be a valuable addition to any fleet, and would allow a naval yeomanry to assist in coast defence, while transforming yachting into an active profession." It appears that the nucleus of this corps of naval volunteers already exists, but the feeling of yachtsmen has yet to be ascertained. The proposed scouts would, no doubt, afford yachtsmen enjoyable opportunities of cruising in times of peace, but the keen interest felt by most yachtsmen in sailing, rather than in steaming, may militate against the formation of the society. But, as the originator of the scheme does not seem to apprehend this difficulty, we need not press it. The project, if carried out, would certainly be very useful to the country, since there can be no doubt of the value of such a flotilla of scouts under the command of qualified officers. Meanwhile yachtsmen are invited to communicate with a "Naval Officer and a Yachtsman" through the medium of our contemporary.

THE "Manchester Guardian" tells a good story of the weather. The scene was a Strand omnibus. A leaden sky was overhead, the rain poured down uncompromisingly, mud was under-foot. A red-capped Parsee, who had been sitting near the dripping driver, got down as the conductor came up. "What sort o' chap is that"? asked the driver. "Don't yer know that"? answered the conductor. "Why, that's one o' them Indians what worships the sun"! "Worships the sun"! said the shivering driver. "I suppose e's come over 'ere to 'ave a rest"! This recalls the reply given on one occasion by an Eastern potentate to Queen Victoria, who asked him whether his people did not worship the sun. "Yes, your Majesty", said the Oriental, "and if you saw him you would worship him also."

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

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THE MORAL.

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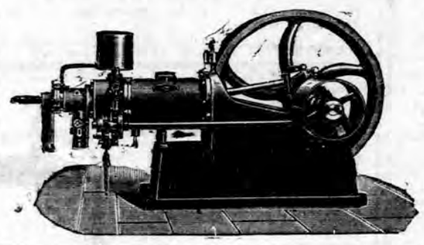

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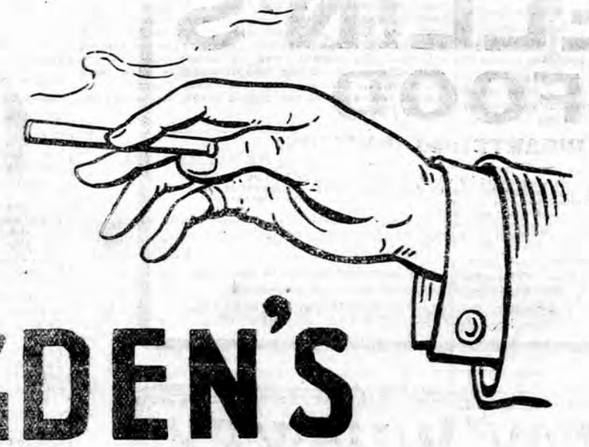

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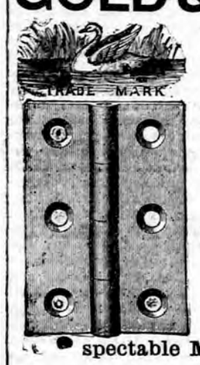

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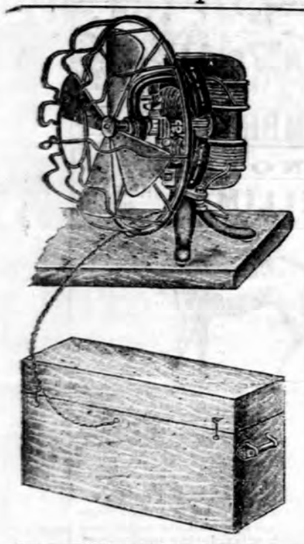

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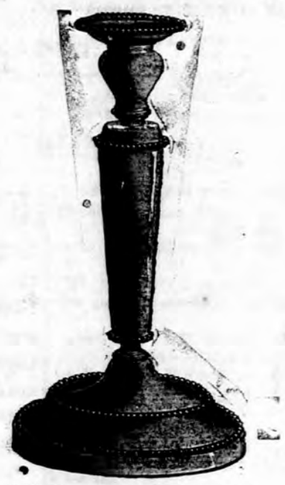

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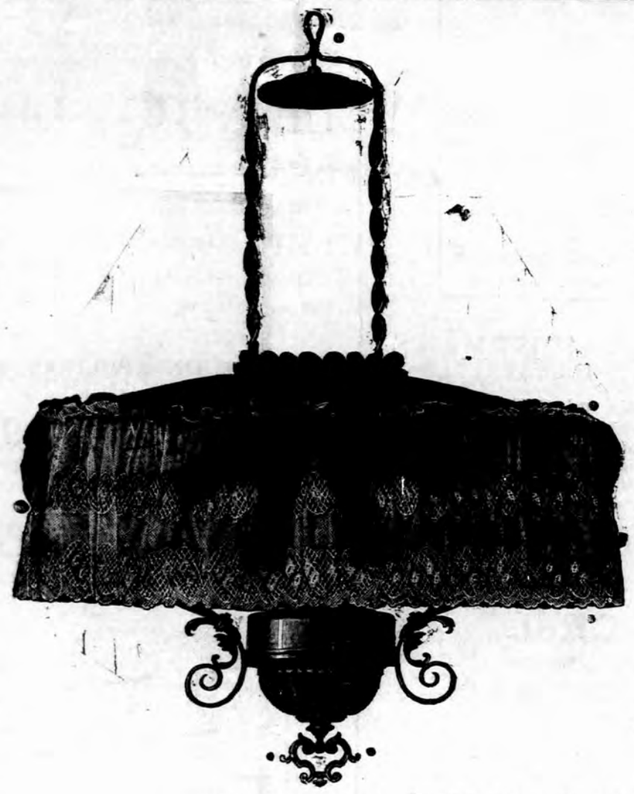

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